MORNING EDITION

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CORREGIDOR BOMBING TOLD

Army Planes Turn Philippine Fortress Into Sea Of Fire—Navy Planes Finish Destruction

Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay, is in ruins after attacks carried out by the Japanese Army and Naval planes on December 29, although it is still held by the enemy.

According to an account of the assaults on Corregidor Island where a fortress—impregnable according to the Americans—is located, given by Corporal Mikito Sakakiwara, an army pilot, who took part to the Yomiuri, a strong squadron of army planes pounded the island first, reducing the fortress to ruins.

As the planes, after they had performed their appointed mission, were leaving the island, they met another formation of Naval planes, equally strong, bound for the task of completing the havoc wrought by the Army Air Force.

"How I longed for the day when I could have the opportunity of attacking Corregidor Island, the gateway to the city of Manila! When I was ordered to take part in an onslaught on the island I was mad with joy. It was the proudest moment of my life when I got into my plane. I flew for several hours. Then Corregidor Island loomed in sight. The commander of the squadron to which I belonged motioned me and my comrades to get ready for action.

"As we approached we were met with severe fire from the anti-aircraft batteries on the ground. As I made my way down I saw numerous missiles explode about my plane. Presently I saw the land below me. At the motion of the commander we released our bombs, aiming them at the headquarters of the defenders and other military objectives. We made several direct hits on the headquarters. The commander was observed to be smiling approval when he saw the buildings enveloped in black smoke. Next, we turned our attention to the fortresses, barracks, and other military establishments dotting the coast of the island. We discharged a mountain of explosives at these objectives. Fires were started at several points. As we dropped our last bombs, the commander motioned to us to turn back. As we left the island, which had been converted into a miniature sea of fire, we met a large group of navy planes which had been sent to finish our work of blasting. In the attack we suffered no loss."

COMPACT IS SIGNED BY ANTI-AXIS CAMP

No Separate Peace Without Consultation Pledged—To Co-operate Economically

SUB ATTACKS ARE FEARED

Nimitz Sees West Coast Menaced—To Spare Nothing In Defense of Hawaiian Isles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Powers joined together in a desperate effort to stem the continued victories and advances of the Axis have signed an agreement in Washington not to sign a separate peace without first consulting their allies, according to a report received here from the American capital today.

President Roosevelt signed for the United States and Prime Minister Winston Churchill for Britain, the report stated.

The signatories to the agreement have declared that each Government pledges to employ all its resources, both military and economic, against the signers of the anti-Comintern Pact, the report asserted.

Furthermore, each country promises to cooperate economically with the remaining countries and pledges not to sign a separate peace without consulting the other Governments, it was said.

Another clause in the agreement stipulates that any Government may adhere to the pact as well as cooperating effectively in the fight for defeat of the Axis.

The signators of the agreement included the United States, Britain, North Ireland, the Soviet Union, Chungking, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, San Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, Holland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Panama, Union of South Africa and Jugoslavia, the report stated.

Sub Attacks Feared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Japanese submarines have continued to harass American shipping off the western coast of the United States and cities in this area probably will be the next object of their bombardment, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, declared today, according to a report received here today from Honolulu.

These attacks are to be anticipated for the wide expanse of the Pacific renders detection of enemy submarines difficult before they approach the proximity of American coastal cities, Admiral Nimitz said.

During his press conference, Admiral Nimitz was asked as to his future measures. The Admiral said he was confident that everything will be solved in time, the report said.

When asked if the Hawaiian Islands were in danger of another attack as fierce as that suffered on the initial day of the war, Admiral Nimitz replied, "The danger of attack on Hawaii persists, however, no means will be spared to protect the islands from being captured by the Japanese," the report stated.

"The United States Pacific fleet will exert its utmost in the maintenance and safety of our possessions in the future as in the past," Admiral Nimitz was reported to have said.

Japan's first devastating attack against Hawaii has spurred new defense preparations in the wake of disaster, but recent appearances of Japanese submarines in West Coast waters, plus their surprise attacks on December 30 against Hawaiian ports of Hilo, Kahului and Lihue have chilled the nerves of American naval authorities, the report stated.

Americans Misinformed

Domei

MADRID, January 2.—The American public and press are grossly ignorant about the real strategic and military situation in the Pacific theater of war,

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MALAY WAR NEWS

Destroy Enemy Planes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, January 4.—Japanese army war-birds operating in the direction of the Malay peninsula, yesterday afternoon visited an enemy airfield at Moulmein, setting one plane on fire and destroying three others.

A formation of Japanese army aircraft yesterday carried out a night attack upon Singapore and bombed military establishments.

An enemy plane last night raided an unnamed Japanese base, but in vain. Japanese fighters flying over the vicinity, losing no time, chased and shot down the enemy plane.

Singapore Bombed

Domei

SAIGON, January 3.—Singapore was heavily bombed by Japanese planes this morning, according to Singapore radio broadcasting received here.

The Singapore radio further reported that the Japanese bombing lasted from Friday night till this morning.

Troops Refuse to Fight

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—British forces concentrated along the Thai border, numbering some 100,000 troops, have not been able to offer any effective resistance to Japanese attacks, as the Indian and Malay soldiers have refused to fight and only fire their guns in the air to fool their British officers, according to the Krungdeb Varasap, Bangkok Daily News, which quoted Chinese reports from northern Malaya today.

Indian and Malay soldiers would rather be taken prisoners by the Japanese than sacrifice their lives for Britain, and at every opportunity desert their ranks to flee to Japanese occupied territory, the report from Bangkok said.

Another glaring weakness of the British defense in Malaya was disclosed by the report, which said, the British air force there was composed mostly of old type planes which could not be used in actual warfare.

War Reverses 'Pain' British

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—Consistent Japanese advance along the Malay front has "seriously pained" the British public which now anticipates dire calamities for Singapore, according to a London Times report arriving here today.

The Times dispatch charged that the Japanese forces were viciously pushing their lines 15 to 25 kilometers a day, said the report.

The report claimed that Japanese were "deathly effective" in their use of certain cannons and tank formations in the Kuala Lumpur sector, along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Japanese units on the front line are ceaselessly replaced by re-enforcements while a major part of the British troops have been combatting fresh enemies without rest nor sleep for the past three weeks, it was revealed.

The Times dispatch was emphatic that a rapid increase in air and land units by the British is the only method to stem the speedy advances of Japanese troops, concluded the report.

Madras in Uproar

Domei

BANGKOK, January 1.—Wild rumors concerning an attack against Madras by Japanese Air Forces have caused wholesale evacuation from the city, it was revealed in a report received here from Madras today.

Due to prevailing tension in Bengal Province, all universities and colleges of large cities, including Calcutta, have remained closed after the Christmas holiday, the report added.

AXIS NATIONS TO ASSURE NEW ORDER, SAYS OSHIMA

Germany and Allies in West, Japan in East, Will Mutually Carry on Struggle

Domei

BUDAPEST, January 3.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, during an interview with a correspondent of Pesti, today declared that the Axis are now the guarantors of a new order in Europe and Asia.

Questioned about the form of cooperation among the Axis nations in the future, Lieutenant-General Oshima, said, the Axis and its Allies will fight for a new order in the west and Japan will fight in the east.

Japan's efforts to prevent the spread of the present conflict, Lieutenant-General Oshima said, were of no avail in the face of the combined efforts of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill to bring about conflict in the Pacific.

The aims of the present conflict, the Japanese envoy asserted, is to replace the present capitalistic system with a new economic order which will guarantee the allied nations possibilities for mutual assistance.

CAIRO DEMAND REJECTED

British Police to Remain Despite Objection

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 3.—At the request of the British authorities in Cairo, British officers will remain attached to the Egyptian police force for the duration of the war, according to a Cairo report received here today.

The move was made despite previous demands by the Egyptian Parliament for removal of British Officers since Britain obviously does not want to give up control of the Egyptian police, the report stated.

Reading Glad News

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters is seen announcing the occupation of Manila by Imperial forces.

CAPTURE OF MANILA SCARES WASHINGTON

American Official Quarters in Capital Greatly Disturbed by Sudden Fall

LIE TO COVER UP LOSS

Claim Resistance Continuing And Corregidor Can Hold Out 2 Years

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—The fall of Manila, much sooner than had been expected, has greatly disturbed Washington official quarters, according to a report received here from the American capital today.

No longer will official Washington be able to deceive the American public as to the true state of affairs in the Philippines, the report stated.

In an attempt to cover the loss of Manila, officials in Washington have claimed that the United States and Philippine forces still continue to offer strong resistance to the Japanese and that the fortified island of Corregidor, guarding the entrance to Manila Bay, is able to hold out for two or more years against all Japanese assaults, the report stated.

Emphasis laid on the strength of Corregidor by these officials has only disclosed how important they have held Manila as a base for operations against Japan, the report said.

The United States and British plans for joint action against Japan have been upset greatly by the domination of Manila Bay by the Japanese, which, with the fall of Hongkong, leaves only Singapore as a base for allied operations against Japan in East Asia, observers here declared.

With the complete occupation of the Philippines, Japan's next step will be to concentrate on Singapore, thus adding to the worries of American and British officials, who can see no way to send re-enforcements to Singapore, the report said.

Singapore, the report said, was being hard pressed for not only re-enforcements but supplies.

Enemy's Fate Sealed

The fall of Manila has virtually sealed the fate of the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific area.

With Manila in Japanese hands the reduction of Singapore is now a matter of time. The capture of Manila has hastened the fall of the last of enemy strongholds in East Asia.

It was pointed out in informed quarters that the fall of Manila has completed the counter encirclement movement against the United States, Britain, and other hostile countries in this part of the globe.

The following observations were made in circles close to the fighting services on the effect of the capture of Manila on the war situation:

"Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam, and Manila are the five most important points in the first line of the United States in its movement of encircling Japan prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"On the day that hostilities started Hawaii was destroyed. Japanese forces in quick succession took Wake and Guam. Hawaii, the most important point on the left wing of the American encirclement movement against Japan, has now been reduced.

"Following the surprise attack on Hawaii in which the United States Pacific fleet was annihilated, the Imperial Army and Navy, working together, commenced operations against Manila. The very fact that the fall of Manila came within 20 days from the start of the attacks on the enemy stronghold furnishes further evidence of the formidability of Japan's striking power.

Japan Gains Striking Position

"The reduction of Manila means that Japan's counter encirclement movement against hostile countries has been

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NAVY RELEASES RESULTS OF CAMPAIGN ON MANILA; BEATEN ENEMY IN FLIGHT

306 Planes Smashed—Four Destroyers, Seven Submarines and Five Merchant Vessels Sunk—Other Ships Severely Damaged by Bombs

JAPANESE LAND FORCES NOW IN HOT PURSUIT

The results obtained by the Imperial Navy in its operations in the Philippine sector were announced by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on Sunday.

The announcement reads:

"The results of the operations of the Imperial Navy in the Philippine sector to date are given below:

"A total of 306 planes were shot down or destroyed. The planes, downed, number 103, inclusive of 15 large size craft and four sea-planes. The planes, destroyed, number 257, inclusive of 73 large and medium size craft and 22 sea-planes.

"A total of four destroyers, seven submarines, and five merchant vessels were sunk. One special service ship and 30 merchant vessels were severely damaged. One destroyer, two small-size patrol ships, and four merchant vessels were more or less severely damaged. One merchant vessel was captured."

Resistance in Final Phase

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 4.—American and Philippine forces which sought refuge from devastating Japanese attack in the natural fastness of Baptang Peninsula, principally in the naval ports of Balanga and Mariveles, stealthily crossed over to Corregidor Fortress under cover of darkness in efforts to make a last determined stand against the Imperial forces. In spite of such subtle strategy, the fate of the remaining American forces is sealed with the fall of Manila.

Balanga Heavily Bombed

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 4.—Bomber-formations of the Japanese Army air force yesterday morning zoomed over the town of Balanga on the eastern shore of the Baptang Peninsula and poured bombs upon various military objectives there, causing heavy losses.

The American-Filipino troops, who abandoned the defense of Manila, are attempting to flee into Balanga.

Japanese in Hot Pursuit

Domei

ON PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 4.—Close upon the heels of their brilliant bloodless occupation of Manila, capital of the Philippine Commonwealth, parts of the Japanese force are now chasing the enemy troops fleeing in utter confusion along the north-western coast of Manila Bay toward an undisclosed place.

Fleeing Enemy Strafed

Domei

UNNAMED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 4.—Squadrons of Japanese Army aircraft, which took to the air early this morning to assault the fleeing enemy, spotted a fleet of enemy trucks retreating along the western coast of Baptang Peninsula and violently strafed them.

The number of enemy trucks destroyed either by bombing or machine-gunning by the Japanese air forces amount to 146 during the three days up till yesterday.

Non-Military Objects Untouched

Domei

MANILA, January 3.—The Japanese army of occupation hoisted the Rising Sun Flag over the Manila Government building at 3 p.m.

Meantime, it was reported that all Japanese residents in the Manila area, totaling about 1,500 persons, were safe.

The occupation army found virtually no traces of Japanese bombing of non-military objectives in Manila.

However, fires were said to be still raging at 4 p.m. today along both banks of Pasig River where evacuating American troops set fire to munition stores, warehouses and oil depots.

Otherwise, conditions were nearly normal and no

Army, Navy Chiefs Felicitate Troops at Manila on Victory

On the successful capture of Manila, War Minister General Hideki Tojo and General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, cabled their felicitations to the Japanese Commanders of the Army and Navy in the Philippines. The cable reads:

To the Commander of the Army:

"We offer our sincere congratulations on the capture of Manila by your swift and resolute military operations following difficult landing on the Philippines under the intense heat. We further sincerely pray for continued good fight of your men and officers."

To the Commander of the Navy Forces:

"We offer our sincere congratulations on the capture of Manila which was successfully done through the close cooperation of the Army, Navy and Air Forces. We hereby express our hearty thanks for your adequate cooperation."

The Naval Section of Imperial Headquarters announced at 7 p.m. Saturday that the Chief of the Naval General Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, and the Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada cabled felicitations on the capture of Manila to the commanders-in-chief of the Army and Navy in the Philippines. The cable reads:

"The Army and Navy under close cooperation braving inclement weather and in face of stubborn enemy resistance effected landings on the Philippines and within a month have succeeded in capturing Manila. We hereby offer our sincere congratulations to both the Army and Navy in the Philippines for their brilliant success and at the same time express our condolences to those who gave up their lives to make possible the fall of Manila."

WAVELL MADE HEAD OF COMBINED FORCE

Enemy Strength in Southwest Pacific Placed Under Command of Britisher

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The White House has announced that all the countries which signed the anti-Axis pact yesterday have established a supreme unified command in the southwest Pacific under General Sir Archibald Wavell, according to a report received from the American capital today.

Admiral Thomas Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, will be under General Wavell and Sir Henry Pownall will be chief of staff under the British leader, the report stated.

Roosevelt Mum

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—President Roosevelt, during his press conference, has refused to answer questions regarding rumors of the appointment of Admiral Ernest Joseph King, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, to Chief of the Allied naval forces in the Pacific, and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, to Chief of the Allied armies air forces in the Pacific, it was reported here from Washington today.

Report Unconfirmed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 2.—Washington reports that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's forces in India, will be appointed to the post of supreme commander of

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSTRALIAN ARMY CHANGED

Cabinet Decides to Reorganize Forces Into One Command

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The Australian Wartime Cabinet has decided to carry out reorganization of its armed forces by removing the distinction between the Australian Imperial Forces and the Australian Military Forces and placing them under a single command, it was reported here from Canberra today.

In line with the Australian War Cabinet's move, Major-General George Alan Vasey, who recently returned to Australia from the Middle East, has been appointed Chief of Staff to General Sir Ivan Mackay, Commander of Australian Home Forces, the report said.

Allies to Evacuate Timor on Arrival Of Portugal Force

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—The Governments of Great Britain and Portugal have reached a settlement regarding the recent occupation of Portuguese Timor, off the eastern tip of Java, by Australian and Netherlands East Indies troops, according to a London Times report received here today. The Allied troops are prepared to withdraw with the arrival of Portuguese forces, the report said. Allied troops in Timor at present number approximately 11,000, the report added.

STRENGTH OF JAPAN ADMITTED INCREASED

London Press Sees Nippon Can Strike at Will With Manila's Fall

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—Commenting on the fall of Manila to the rapidly advancing Japanese forces yesterday, the London Times admitted that Japan's forces are now in a strong position in East Asia and after the occupation of Luzon, its huge army and naval forces will be free for other tasks, according to a London report received today.

The loss of the last American base in the neighborhood of East Asia is a serious drawback for the United States fleet, the report said.

Meantime, the London Daily Telegraph stated the occupation of Manila by Japanese forces has produced the most painful impression in London although the news was not unexpected in view of reports received in the British capital during the past few days.

The Daily Telegraph pointed out that Japan's position in East Asia has been greatly strengthened by the collapse of American resistance in Luzon and admitted that it would be a long and extremely difficult task to turn the tide of the war in that region, the report stated.

The Manchester Guardian, the report continued, has warned that the loss of Manila has enhanced the importance of the British base at Singapore.

The journal expressed its hope that Washington would understand the necessity for the allies to hold Singapore at all costs.

Berlin Press Elated

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—Berlin journals, impatient for an official Japanese announcement on the fall of Manila, today released sensational accounts of the capture of the Philippine capital, based on dispatches from American sources.

The press agreed that only the fall of Singapore remained to clear Anglo-American influence out of East Asia once and for all and to assure Axis triumph.

The Volkischer Beobachter, National Socialist Party Organ, voices acclaim for the Japanese forces saying, "Japanese military might has eradicated British imperialism from the South Pacific within 19 days since the opening of hostilities."

The same journal continued, "Four weeks ago the entire world thought this achievement was conceivable only in a dream. However, it was the logical outcome of precise planning, and the most effective enforcement of that plan.

"To this was added the dauntless spirit of offense, where death was the least of their fears, and before our very eyes the Japanese forces have crushed our common enemy and deflated their arrogance."

"Entire Germany unites in commending her Asiatic Partner for their gallantry which knows no bounds," concluded the article.

Japan Gains Striking Position

Domei

AMSTERDAM, January 3.—The fall of Manila is not the first Japanese success and it will not be the last, according to a London radio report received here today.

The British radio commentator pointed out that the situation for Britain and its allies continues to be disagreeable, the more so since the Japanese have gained naval supremacy not only

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signs of panic have been seen in the city which will be fully lighted tonight after a prolonged black-out.

Tramcars will be operating as usual, it was said.

Meantime, President Manuel Quezon, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Commonwealth forces in the Philippines, fled before the Japanese entry and their whereabout are not known at present.

U.S. Officers Flee Manila

Domei

SAIGON, January 3.—Radio broadcast from Singapore reports that the American-Filipino forces which abandoned Manila and Cavite are resisting Japanese pressure in their new position north of Manila, but a reliable information meanwhile reveals that a number of U.S. Army and Navy officers have already fled to Singapore and Rangoon.

The information further discloses that some warships, other vessels and movable materials have been removed from Manila and Cavite to Corregidor Island.

Order Being Maintained

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—*Japanese forces, which entered Manila this afternoon, have left a few military police to maintain order within the city, according to a Washington report received here today.*

Fleet Evacuates Cavite

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—The United States Navy Department has announced that before the entrance of Japanese forces into Manila, the United States fleet in the Philippines and all vessels have evacuated the Cavite Naval Base, according to reports received here from Washington today.

Upon evacuation, the United States forces have destroyed all fortifications and industrial plants, and set fire to oil stores, the communique said.

Internes of the naval hospital, however, are remaining to attend to the sick and wounded, the communique said.

To Try Guerilla Tactics

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States and Commonwealth forces in the Philippines, has declared that after the fall of Manila, he will initiate guerilla warfare against the Japanese by imitating the tactics of Emilio Aguinaldo, famous Philippine rebel, who resisted first the Spanish and then the United States forces for three years in the mountains of the archipelago, it was reported here from the Philippines today.

General MacArthur, reportedly has consolidated defenses in the Bataan Peninsula and around Subic Bay, in Pampanga and Zambales provinces, respectively, and still holds San Fernando and the railway line west to Zambales, the report said.

Open City Claim Refuted

Regardless of the joint statement made by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Army in the Philippine Islands and also of the Commonwealth Forces, and President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines that the besieged city of Manila is defenseless, Japanese authorities, however, repudiate the claim for they assert that the capital is actually a great fortress with all the latest war equipment.

The same authorities stated that on December 23, General MacArthur declared the city was defenseless when he announced his retreat from Manila. Following in his footsteps, they remarked that a similar declaration was jointly made by President Quezon and General MacArthur again on December 26. At the same time, in order to gain further sympathy from the world, the Japanese Government asserts, the Philippine authorities reported that damages were caused to churches, schools and cultural institutions by Japanese bombings.

But they claim observations made by Japanese forces proved that in reality the statements issued by these two authorities are groundless because they have verified that Manila is a fortress with modern defense equipment constructed within and around the city.

To support their claims, the Japanese Army declared that:

1. Manila is fully equipped with anti-air defense facilities. In the southeastern section of the city, strong defenses are built supported by innumerable anti-aircraft guns. Here, incidentally, Japanese scouting planes were fired upon promiscuously by the enemy on December 27.
2. At present, the Capital Defense Headquarters to command the Army Defense Corps and the Philippine Police Force are situated in Manila.
3. The most powerful short wave radio broadcasting station in the Philippine Islands is located in a suburb of Manila. This station is defended by American troops many of whom were killed and wounded by Japanese raiding units. No doubt, this broadcasting station is transformed into a military equipment.
4. According to a report reaching Shanghai from Manila, it is known that in the northern and southeastern sections of Manila, strong outer defense positions are constructed where guns are daily fired.
5. On December 30, Japanese scouting planes reported that within Manila Bay, many military ships were anchored busily engaged in transporting military supplies and also acting as a bulwark in defense activities.
6. Manila is actually fortified for the capital's air defense is undertaken by Nichols Field, which is nine kilometers from the city, and also by the Del Monte air base, 10 kilometers away in the northern suburb.

Compact Is Signed By Anti-Axis Camp

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Luis Calvo, ABC London press representative reported here today.

Commenting on the American Sunday papers and magazines dated December 7 which have now reached Great Britain, Mr. Calvo declared that, "One cannot read these ignorant reports now without a slight shudder."

The Sunday issue of the New York Herald Tribune was said to have featured a story entitled, "The man whom the Japanese most fear, General MacArthur".

The journal declared that the Philippines can never be conquered, the report stated.

Furthermore, it was claimed that the entire Anglo-American forces from Hawaii down to Rangoon were ready to spring upon the troops of Nippon should they have the audacity to make the slightest aggressive move, Mr. Calvo revealed.

Reservists Called

Domei

GENEVA, January 2.—The United States War Department has issued orders calling up all United States reservists on record, it was reported here from Washington today.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, has declared that the United States army will call for additional volunteers.

Price Control Powers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—The United States Senate Banking and Currency Committee has approved an important measure concerning war time control of prices, which will give President Roosevelt authority to effect changes in the statutes of existing government institutions in the United States, it was reported here from Washington today.

Stalin Trip Denied

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, yesterday held a long conversation with Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, it was reported from Washington today.

Following the meeting, the Soviet Ambassador told the press that he discussed general questions with Mr. Hull. He flatly denied the rumor that President Roosevelt is inviting Josef Stalin, Soviet Premier, for a conference in Washington.

Hawaii Asks for More

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—Joseph Poindexter, Governor of Hawaii, yesterday, urgently requested an appropriation of $150,000,000 from the United States Government for Hawaiian civil defense.

The total amount for defense of the island's civilians reaches the huge figure of $632,000,000, the report said.

TIME TO COOPERATE COMES FOR FILIPINO

Veteran Japanese Resident in Islands, Glad Manila Finally Taken

The time has come for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands to collaborate with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared Kaoru Watanabe, who had been the president of the association of Japanese in the grocery business in the islands before he returned to Japan late last year following the aggravation of the Japanese-American situation, to a reporter of the Kokumin who called at his residence in Yanagicho, Koishikawa Ward, Saturday night to ask him to comment on the fall of Manila.

"Nothing has pleased me more than the news of the capture of Manila," said Mr. Watanabe. "The Imperial forces have carried everything before them since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. They have made short work of reducing fortresses and naval bases and destroying fleets. I myself think that the striking power of Japan is the only factor in the series of brilliant victories which have been scored by the Japanese in the war with America and Britain. Another important factor is the cause for which Japan is fighting. The Japanese are cherishing a desire to free the Asiatics, including the inhabitants of the Philippines, from British and American yoke. Their firm determination not to allow anything to stand in the way of the realization of this desire, along with the stupendous military might possessed by them, is the explanation of the series of great victories which have been won by them in the current war.

Manila Fall Auspicious

"The fall of Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, means that a new chapter has opened in the history of the islands. The time has at last arrived for the inhabitants of the islands to work with Japan for the construction of an order under which they will be completely free of the wicked influences of the United States and under which they will cooperate with the rest of the peoples of East Asia in the advancement of the weal of the great whole of which the races inhabiting this part of the globe are units. The inhabitants of the islands have been under the despotic rule of the United States for the last 40 years. The day is near when they will recover their freedom completely.

"Now that Japan has occupied the Philippine Islands, the first thing I expect it to do in the islands is to strengthen the political structure of the islands. This can be achieved by the appointment of Japanese advisers to the Commonwealth Government. I want Japan to see that affairs of the islands are managed on the basis of the actual conditions in the islands.

"The next thing I want Japan to do in the islands is to effect drastic reforms in the educational system of the islands. Hitherto the insular inhabitants have been educated to promote American interests. The new education I want Japan to introduce in the islands is one which will be beneficial to the inhabitants of the islands. Any plan for reform of the educational system of the islands must provide for the elimination of the influences detrimental to the interests of the Filipino.

Farm Increase Needed

"The question of developing the resources of the islands has been to the fore for some time. A solution of this question lies in increasing the output of farm products. This could be done by bringing as much land as possible under crops. This would involve reform of the insular currency to be on par with the yen.

"Attention should be divided between increasing the output of raw materials in the islands and developing spinning, pulp, cement, and other light industries. The islands are rich in iron and copper, and I hope that Japan will make intensive efforts to develop these resources. Henceforth Japanese technical aid will be available to the inhabitants of the islands in their development of industries in the islands. The problem of developing the islands is largely the question of increasing the purchasing power of the insular inhabitants. Sale of Japanese goods to the islands alone will not help to increase the purchasing power of the insular inhabitants."

Capture of Manila Scares Washington

(Continued From Page 1)

completed. With Manila in our hands we could hope to frustrate any attempt on the part of the United States and other hostile countries to organize a second line against our country. Now that the Imperial Navy has dominated the Pacific area completely, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia will find themselves in increased jeopardy.

"The fall of Manila coming as it did on the heels of the loss of Guam and Wake was a crippling blow to American defenses in southwestern Pacific. The hostile countries still hold Singapore and naval and air bases in the Netherlands East Indies. But these bases had lost much of their potency with the reduction of Manila.

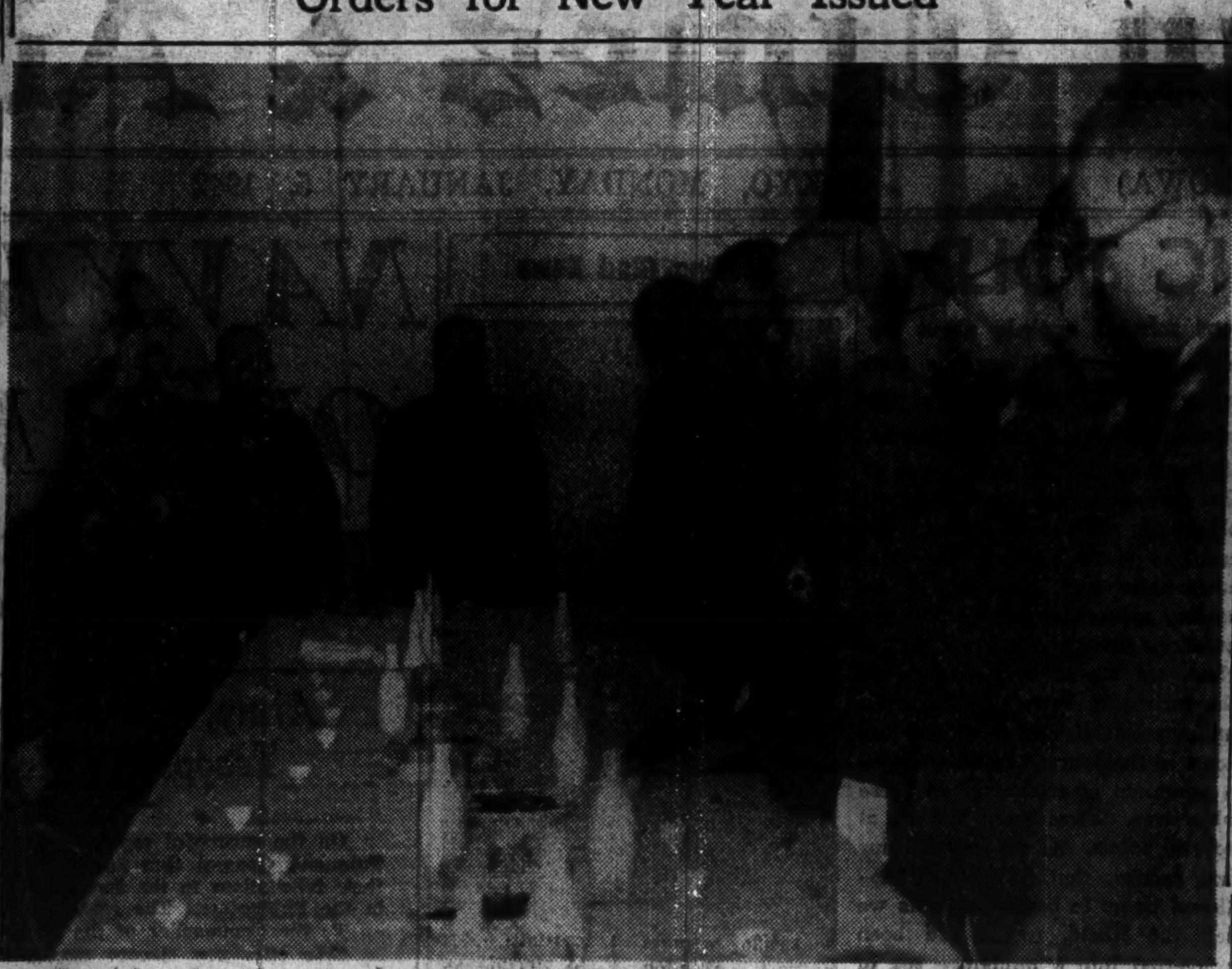
"The capture of Manila has eliminated the danger to which the Imperial Navy was exposed in the execution of its Pacific strategy. Put in another way, the United States and Britain will not be in a position to employ submarines and aircraft in their attacks upon Japan's lines of communication in the South China Sea."

F.D.R. May Visit London

Domei

BERNE, January 3.—President Roosevelt may visit London sometime in the near future, according to a report received here today quoting the London Daily Mail.

Orders for New Year Issued



Premier Hideki Tojo, is his capacity as War Minister, is seen giving instructions to the higher officials of the War Ministry, Sunday morning, when the Government offices were reopened after the New Year holidays.

Wavell Made Head Of Combined Force

(Continued from Page 1)

allied forces in East Asia must be treated with reserve, according to a London report received here today.

Washington reports, it was said, have not been confirmed in British military quarters.

Silent on Wavell

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Australian circles have refused to comment on rumors that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, will be appointed to the post of supreme commander of allied forces in East Asia, in view of his recent military career in Libya, and especially in Malaya, it was reported here from Canberra today.

Chiang Accepts Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been appointed to the post of supreme command of land and air forces operations in China, according to an announcement received here from Chungking today.

The new command was said to have been established in connection with the establishment of unified commands of the Democracies.

Simultaneously, it was announced that Major-General George Brett, United States Army Air Chief, now in East Asia, has been appointed vice-supreme commandant and assistant to General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in East Asia, the report stated.

Japanese Are Removed

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Japanese nationals residing throughout the coastal regions of Mexico are being removed to the interior, according to a report received here from Mexico City today.

FIGHTING LOCALIZED ON EASTERN FRONT

German Forces Carry Out Bitter Attacks With Intense Luftwaffe Raid

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—Fighting along the Eastern Front yesterday was restricted to a local character with German forces carrying out bitter attacks against the Soviets, the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, the Luftwaffe carried out intense raids on enemy positions and gave support to German land forces, the communique stated.

Moscow was made the objective of the Luftwaffe last night and a railroad station and military objectives were bombed, it was said.

After weeks of bitter fighting, the Axis troops have evacuated Bardia, in Libya, the communique admitted, adding, intense fighting was in progress in the Agedabia sector.

Malta again suffered from German air raids, the communique said.

Libya Battle Rages

Domei

ROME, January 3.—Italian and German forces yesterday carried out intense offensive operations in Agedabia sector, in Libya, the High Command announced today.

The High Command admitted that Axis troops have withdrawn from Bardia, Libya, after two days of hard fighting against numerically superior British forces.

In the Sollum sector, artillery duels were said to be in progress between both sides.

Axis planes last night dropped high explosives and incendiaries on the British base of Malta, causing considerable damage.

Naples was admitted to have been attacked last night by a few British planes, causing slight damage and a few casualties.

Strength of Japan Admitted Increased

(Continued from Page 1)

in the entire south China Sea but also to all accesses to this area, the report said.

Japan is now in a position to take advantage of this supremacy whenever and whenever it likes, the British commentator warned.

Popolo di Roma Jubilant

Domei

ROME, January 3.—In commenting on the occupation of Manila by Japanese forces and the American evacuation of their important naval base at Cavite, the Popolo di Roma today declared that the fall of the strategic Philippine city has constituted an event of far-reaching importance.

While not overlooking the vital importance of the fall of Hongkong, the journal emphasized that the occupation of Manila by Japan's armed forces marked the capture of the first capital of a country inhabited by an Asiatic population which will now be freed from the yoke of Ango-American exploitation.

Italy Welcomes Fall

Domei

ROME, January 2.—Italy has welcomed news of the fall of Manila as another blow to United States prestige and strategy and as another feather in the cap of victories of the Axis, it was declared here today.

Newspapers were unanimous in declaring that the smashing Japanese victories have rocked the foundation of Anglo-Saxon domination in East Asia and that they have contributed to Axis military operations in the Atlantic and North Africa.

Stimson Admits Strength

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, in commenting on the prowess of Japanese forces in the Philippines, has asserted that it has been necessary to bear in mind that Japanese troops have been fully armed and trained and that Japanese staff officers have been well versed in military tactics, according to a Washington report received here today.

Colonel Stimson declared, however, that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Commonwealth Forces in the Philippines, will continue to offer resistance even after the fall of Manila, the report stated.

Japan's Brilliant Victories in Present War Turned the Tables on America's Prediction

"If the war breaks out between Japan and America, the United States heavy bombers will attack Tokyo on the following day and the financial quarter of Japan will shortly fall into utter confusion. Three months later Japan will be forced to sue peace." was the forecast made by the Americans before the war. Radio, newsreels, magazines and newspapers propagandized that the American Naval and Air Forces are invincible and they all believed so. But when the war actually broke out they were obliged, against their will, to realize that it was they themselves that were really threatened to be bombed. An Asahi correspondent in Buenos Aires has sent here information describing the conditions of the leading cities in the United States.

The brilliant war results of the Japanese Naval and Air Forces have made the Americans lose much of their belief in the strength of their military, naval and air power. To make the matter worse, the Americans who had hitherto been enjoying the rich materials and cultural establishments have come to feel the shortage and inconveniences in their daily life. The tax increased and the prices becoming higher and higher. They will not be able to enjoy their favorite drive because of gasoline rationing. The control of rubber has deprived the golfers and tennis players of their balls.

Hawaii is now placed under martial law. The citizens are not yet relieved from the dreadful memory of the violent bombardment of the Japanese Air Forces at the outbreak of war. The Royal Hawaiian Hotel which was severely bombed is in all ruins. Concrete barricades are built at every street corner and light control is being imposed at night. Soldiers are seen on sentry everywhere and airplanes are flying on guard duty over the island day and night. Not a single pedestrian is seen on the streets at night. Honolulu is now literally a city in wartime. The most important problem now annoying the people of Hawaii is that provisions stored there will keep for only two months. The planters have, against the advice of military authorities, planted only sugar canes and pineapples. Supplying of foodstuffs puzzle authorities now that the transportation from the United States is not available.

In New York, anti-air raid maneuvers are actively carried out according to the dictation of the municipal authorities. The New Yorkers, however, are very much embarrassed because the Headquarters often gives contradictory indications. They were at one time told to be at ease because the skyscrapers are proof against air raid and at another time that 98 per cent of the buildings in that city cannot stand the bombardment. One primary school teacher advised the pupils to stay at the school when the city is air raided and another one told them to hurry home. In spite of the anxiety of the officials, most of the citizens are indifferent about the war and are swarming in Times Square or Fiftieth Street for shopping and pleasure-seeking.

The population of Washington is increasing daily by several thousand. Many young men and women, mostly typists and stenographers are filling the town coming from all parts of the country. They are, however, having a hard time making a living because of the high prices and small salary. Soldiers in helmets and kahki uniforms with bayonet-guns are standing on sentry at every office and street corners. Rifles and pistols are selling fast to those who are afraid of the rumored attack of the Japanese parachute jumpers.

People in the cities of western coast from San Diego to Seattle are also eager in buying guns. In this area, activities are seen to resist the possible landing of the Japanese troops. A strict light control is being imposed and sand-bags are piled in front of all department stores. Night sports have been completely prohibited and the famous Hollywood Bowl is also suspended. The illuminated night scenes of San Francisco and Los Angeles are not seen.

JAPAN'S LEADERS HAILED

Hungarian Paper Pester Ujsag Says 'They Direct Japan's Fight'

Transocean

BUDAPEST, December 23.—Under the heading "they direct Japan's fight," the well-known Hungarian paper Pester Ujsag prominently displayed a series of articles on Japan's political, military, and naval leaders.

Following an article on Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's career in its Saturday edition, the paper featured an article on the Commander of the Japanese Navy, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, yesterday, describing him as a man of greatest self-discipline and determination.

JAPAN-P.I. DEALINGS LONG AND INTIMATE

Authority on Philippine Folklore Points Out Japanese Down There Early

On the occasion of the fall of Manila, Hoju Miyoshi, a member of the Institute of Southern Economics and an authority on the folklore of the Philippines, pointed out the long and intimate cultural relations between Japan and the Philippines.

It is in the Chin Period that the Philippines first appeared in the Oriental history, said Mr. Miyoshi. The relations between Japan and the Philippines begin in the age when the Spaniards occupied the islands. The Spaniards, after the occupation of the Philippines, made Manila the capital and after that planned to attack and occupy Japan with Catholicism as a weapon. In the age of Toyotomi Hideyori's Shogunate, trade between Japan and the Philippines was flourishing.

The Spaniards, continued Mr. Miyoshi, through the agency of religion, exerted a powerful influence all over Japan. When the Tokugawas came into power the Governors of the Philippines tried to support the Toyotomis and to establish a predominant position in Japan. The Tokugawas with every possible means prevented the invasion of the Spanish influence. This was the very cause of close-country policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

At the time of Hideyoshi, Naya Sukezaemon, later called Luzon Sukezaemon, sailed from Kyushu to Luzon Island and imported many exotics, declared the narrator. Among, those exotics, pots made in China were dearly bought by Daimyos, or the feudal lords. Hazekura Tsuneemon who was sent to Rome as the envoy of Date Masamune, the Daimyo of Sendai, visited Luzon on his way home from Italy and on his return informed his lord of the conditions of the Philippines. Masamune, wishing to open commercial intercourse with the Philippines, sent missions to the islands several times.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate while the then Government had closed the country, a Ronin in Kyushu went over to the Philippines with his followers, built villages in the suburbs of Manila and labored to develop the natural resources, Mr. Miyoshi indicated.

It is recorded in history that when Chinese troops attacked the Philippines in the 17th century, about 700 Japanese took part in the war on the side of the Filipinos. Those Japanese were perhaps the colonists who had settled near Manila. About 370 years ago, a Chinese, Li Ma, attacked Manila with an armed force in 50 vessels. The Chinese of this age thought the Philippines to be a part of Chinese territory and intended to recapture the Philippines from the hand of the Spaniards.

In Kojiki, the oldest historical epic of Japan, appears an article telling of the story that some Tagara-men and Saya-men were cast away on the coast of this country. They were perhaps the ancestors of Togalog and Visayan races who are now living near Manila and in the central part of the Luzon Island, Mr. Miyoshi declared.

In 1902 the Immigration Restriction Law was enforced by the United States to exclude the Japanese immigrants from Hawaii. As the result many Japanese colonists went over to the Philippines and participated in the work of developing the agricultural resources and since then the Japanese immigrants have been increasing year by year. Just before the outbreak of the present war the Japanese nationals residing in the Philippines totaled 25,000, concluded the narrator.

100th Year Stamp

On the last day before the fall of Hongkong a postage stamp issued by the British Government in commemoration of the 100th year anniversary of the possession of the Crown colony was discovered by a stamp collector in Tokyo, reports a local paper, adding that the stamp now serves as the one for the commemoration of the fall of the colony into the Japanese hands.

COME FOR U.S. TRAINING

1st Latin-American Group Reach America for Air Course

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—The first group of Latin-American youths who will receive special air training under the United States program to build up a Pan-American air force have arrived in the United States, it was reported today.

The party, comprising young men from the Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, are the first of 562 youths who are slated to receive instructions under the United States Government.

FINN ARMY CHIEF AWARDED

Mannerheim Given Order of Grand Cross of Holy Crown of Hungary

Transocean

HELSINKI, December 23.—Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, has been awarded the high Hungarian Order of the Grand Cross of the Holy Crown of Hungary with ribbon attached and with swords, with a letter written personally by the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy.

This decoration was presented to the Field Marshal by the Hungarian military attache in Finland.

FOREGO NEW YEAR CALLS

Reception of Diplomatic Corps in Berlin Not Given

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—Keeping astride of the times when the Axis forces are pushing the New World Order into fruition, the usual New Year's reception of the diplomatic corps did not take place this year.

The chief of foreign missions in Berlin merely called at the Chancellery and signed the register.

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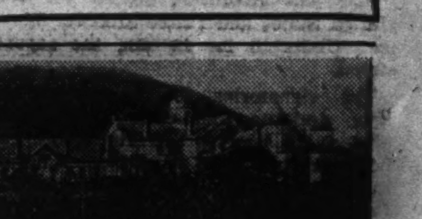

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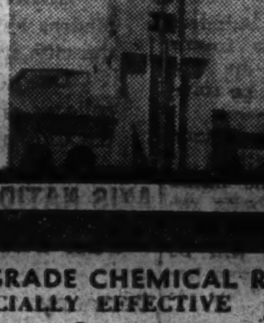

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RESOURCES ABOUND IN SOUTH SEA AREAS

Archipelagos Seen Vast Sources of Wealth—Immense Outlet for Manufactures

A minute description of the mineral resources in the South Pacific where the islands are abundant in strategic raw materials, the control of which would give any nation the final say in any matter, was given in the January issue of the Nihon Hyoron by Ko Okamoto.

Mr. Okamoto's analysis follows:

"The South Sea Islands, one phase of the multiple issues making up the Pacific question, have been monopolizing the attention of the world. In the past, one associated the Balkan region to a political powder keg but lately the South Seas has become synonomous with this term. (This article was written on December 7)

The reason for this change is not difficult to locate. The importance of the South Seas has mounted in proportion to the value of the raw materials to be found in that region. Accordingly this area became the subject of economic diplomacy and reached a stage where force was viewed as a necessary weapon in the acquisition of the natural resources of which the archipelagoes were so abundant.

Big Purchasing Power

There was yet another reason. Here are located more than 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 people whose purchasing power is available to any nation capable of selling goods to them. Furthermore, the raw materials there are not coveted simply because of their existence in the natural state but because technically and from the standpoint of profit and management, they are so easily and economically accessible. This is one of the most striking characteristics of the strategic materials here, unlike the natural deposits in the northern part of South America or Africa.

"Like the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippine Islands and other places scattered over the South Seas, they are all islands, open on all sides to the sea. French Indo-China, Thailand and British Malaya also face the ocean. This particular geographical placement is what whets the desire of businessmen who are looking for profits. Because these islets and countries face an ocean or are surrounded by water, transportation costs are cheap, profitable and economical. They present no difficulties that one would encounter in the case of deposits in the hinterland of a nation. Herein lies the reason for the mad rush for tin, rubber, and other natural resources of this region.

The achievements of the last half century in science have redounded to the benefit of these countries in the South Seas as numerous methods for their exploitation were ushered in by scientists. Today the natural resources in the South Seas and the life of the people in the temperate zone have become inseparable. The satirist was correct when he said that to control the tropics was to control the world and that 80 per cent of the daily necessities of the people in the civilized world can be furnished by the tropics.

Though the kind and variety of raw materials in the tropics are innumerable and multitudinous, economically speaking, they may be classified into four large groups.

1. **Agricultural products.** The major products coming under this ramification that are produced in the South Seas are rubber, coconut, quinine, tea, sugar, manila hemp, rice and cotton. There are only a part and parcel of the 35 to 36 varieties of goods raised in the tropics.

It is in these products that the South Seas lead in world production. For instance the tropical jungles furnish more than 97 per cent of the world's supply of rubber, 95 per cent of coconuts, 92 per cent of quinine, 72 per cent of rice while in the case of manila hemp and jute, the tropics have a complete monopoly. A statistical study of the products produced in these regions, their ratio to world production are given below:

Agricultural Products in South Pacific
(In metric tons)

Year	Product	Amount	Ratio to world production (%)
1938	Manila hemp	164,900	100
1939	Rubber	985,000	96.8
1938	Copra	1,767,300	95.1
1935	Quinine	8,607	92.0
1938	Tea	404,200	82.1
1938	Rice	65,330,000	71.5
1938	Pepper	464,700	71.1
1938	Peanuts	3,729,200	59.8
1938	Palm oil	275,900	55.7
1939	Cane sugar	7,078,700	40.6
1938	Wool	640,400	35.4
1938	Tobacco	679,300	29.4
1939	Cotton	932,000	15.1
1939	Wheat	16,108,400	14.0
1938	Coffee	128,900	5.8
1938	Barley	2,389,500	5.6
1937	Corn	5,262,900	4.4
1939	Soy beans	326,000	3.7

Such are the statistics for the agricultural products in the South Pacific. However, this statistical situation can be improved even further in view of the fact that at present, only 10 per cent of the areas available for production are being utilized.

2. **Ore Deposits.** As in the case of the above, ore deposits to be found in this region are bountiful and limitless. In view of the fact that the mining industry appeared rather late on the scene, the future potentialities are prodigious.

However, in the case of tin, it is at present supplying more than 60 per cent of the world's need while more than 10 to 20 per cent of the world's requirements of tungsten, lead, chrome, potassium salts and superphosphates of lime are being supplied by this area.

Though iron at present mined only amount to 7 per cent of the world production, it is reported that the iron deposits in the Netherlands East Indies aggregates 2,000,000,000 metric tons and that there are about 1,000,000,000 metric tons in the Philippine Islands. However, the oil deposits are not so encouraging. The annual production of oil amounts to 70,000,000 barrels or only 3.5 per cent of world production. More than 60 to 65 per cent of the world's oil are being produced by the United States while Soviet Russia supplies about 30 per cent. It is to be hoped that an intense development of these resources will be taken.

Minerals Mined in South Pacific
(In metric tons)

Year	Product	Amount	Ratio to world production (%)
1938	Tin ores	105,500	58.6
1938	Tin	75,400	45.4
1938	Tungsten ores	5,387	25.3
1938	Lead ores	367,800	20.5
1938	Zinc ores	284,300	15.2
1938	Chrome ores	66,700	12.8
1938	Phosphate salts	1,617,000	11.1
1936	Superphosphates of lime	1,463,000	10.4
1939	Gold	117.6	9.7
1939	Silver	746.0	9.6
1938	Bauxite	317,000	7.7
1938	Nickel ores	8,300	7.6
1937	Salt	2,558,000	6.9
1938	Iron ores	4,933,000	6.6
1938	Cadmium	199,000	5.1
1938	Coal	45,991,000	3.8
1939	Oil	10,310,000	3.6
1938	Copper ores	32,500	1.6
1937	Antimony ores	617	1.5
1938	Sulphur	16,000	0.5
1938	Molybdenum	30	0.2
1938	Lignite and brown coal	4,998,000	2.1
1938	Manganese ores	555,400	18.4

3. **Aquatic Products.** The multitudinous islands in the south Pacific offer excellent fishing bases and the waters around the islands are a virtual natural aquarium. There are more than 800 varieties of fishes in these waters. Some of the fresh and salt water fishes to be found in this region are mackerel, tunny, carp, sardine, pike, shark, bonito, white-bait, sea-bass, sea bream, curcian carp and eels. Most of the native fishermen here have been carrying on small scale fishing operations but lately, inspired by the Japanese fishermen, have been going out on large-scale deep-sea fishing. The most important fishing bases are to be found in the following places:

Netherlands East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya

British Malaya: Singapore, Malacca, Kota Bahru, Penang, Trengganu

French Indo-China: Haiphong, Saigon

Philippine Islands: Manila, Celebes, Davao, Iloilo

Thailand: Bangkok

British Borneo: Tawao

Australia: Coasts of New South Wales and Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland.

According to the figures compiled by the Overseas Ministry on March, 1938, the number of Japanese engaged in the fishing and aquatic operations and their catch were as follows:

Japanese Fishing Operations in South Pacific

	Bonito and tunny	Pearls	Others	Total
No. of fishing companies	8	20	27	65
No. of fishermen	700	810	2,853	4,363
No. of fishing boats	24	14	368	416
Annual haul (in ¥10,000)	13	47	353	415

Japanese penetration into these fishing grounds took place as far back as the year 1877. The Japanese were in Australian waters by 1877, Singapore in 1887, in the Philippines by 1897 and later in the Molucca regions. If cold storage facilities are set up in these regions and capital accomodations are given to the fishing companies there, the future is promising.

4. Timber: Timber of all kinds can be found abundantly in the South Pacific. About 70 per cent of the areas are dense jungles and due to the humidity and heat there, the trees grow to an immense size.

Forests in South Pacific Nations
(In square kilometers)

	Total area of land	Total forest land
Netherlands East Indies	1,899,000	1,342,490
British Malaya	136,000	94,170
Philippine Islands	296,000	188,192
Thailand	518,000	414,529
French Indo-China	740,000	316,000
British Borneo	75,000	*2,000,000
Sarawak	124,000	†5,000
Portuguese Timor	19,000	2,500

* Acre. † Square miles.

Though the lumber to be found in the South Pacific is enormous, Australian forest land is only 1.024 per cent of its total area while New Zealand is an importing country now due to its reckless destruction and felling of timber. Japanese importation of the South Pacific lumber has been increasing yearly.

Japanese Imports of Timber From South Pacific
(In ¥1,000)

	Netherlands East Indies	Philippine Islands	Thailand	British Borneo
1936	2,012	7,330	1,773	4,306
1937	2,477	11,260	3,102	3,198
1938	2,281	6,695	1,236	1,980

Next, it may not be amiss to give a general statistical picture of the production of the raw materials in the South Pacific.

Principal Minerals Mined in Netherlands East Indies
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Gold	1.7	2.4	2.4
Silver	15.5	18.0	18.1
Copper	49	89	—
Tin	14,000	7,300	14,700
Tin ores	39,800	27,700	28,200
Tungsten ores	0.4	0.4	—
Manganese ores	2,083	9,687	13,137
Bauxite	199,000	245,400	230,668
Nickel	20	20,000	9,698
Salts	76,000	—	—
Phosphate salts	26,000	33,000	—
Sulphur	12,670	16,240	16,800
Coal	1,373,000	1,457,000	1,666,000
Oil	7,262,000	7,398,000	7,943,000

Agricultural Products Raised in Netherlands East Indies
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Corn	1,925,900	1,950,600	1,985,200
Casava	7,637,400	8,148,800	8,311,300
Rice	7,888,900	8,343,200	8,360,600
Tea	—	68,332	83,159
Coffee	132,000	107,300	107,100
Tobacco	—	27,134	39,003
Cane sugar	1,375,500	1,560,000	1,550,000
Cinchona bark	11,000	11,000	12,000
Copra	530,400	528,700	537,100
Palm oil	196,900	220,700	229,900
Rubber	439,000	303,000	378,000

Principal Minerals Mined In British Malaya
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Gold	1.0	1.2	1.3
Iron ores	1,077,000	1,030,000	1,260,000
Tin	96,900	64,800	82,900
Tin ores	79,200	43,800	54,000
Tungsten ores	791	673	238
Manganese ores	77,000	7,500	7,400
Bauxite	13,800	56,000	—
Phosphate salts	165,000	162,000	178,000
Coal	638,000	846,000	448,000

Agricultural Products Raised In British Malaya
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Rice	470,000	536,400	—
Copra	140,900	149,100	133,900
Palm Oil	43,500	55,200	60,700
Rubber	477,000	378,000	383,000

Principal Minerals Mined In Thailand
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Tin ores	16,000	14,900	17,300
Tungsten ores	59	149	227
Salts	156,000	—	—

Agricultural Products Raised In Thailand
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Corn	5,000	5,600	—
Rice	4,553,700	4,523,700	5,082,700
Rubber	36,000	42,000	42,000
Cotton	1,900	1,200	—

Principal Minerals Mined In French Indo-China
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Gold	0.3	—	—
Silver	0.1	—	—
Iron ores	16,000	72,000	—
Tin ores	1,600	1,600	1,400
Tungsten ores	387	327	—
Manganese ores	2,500	11,000	—
Zinc ores	5,000	52,000	—
Antimony ores	6	104	—
Bauxite	7,000	200	—
Salts	180,000	—	—
Phosphate Salts	22,000	44,000	—

Agricultural Products Raised in French Indo-China

	1937	1938	1939
Corn	623,000	—	—
Rice	6,308,500	7,133,400	—
Casava	74,000	—	—
Coffee	2,600	2,200	2,700
Cane sugar	42,700	—	—
Copra	11,100	10,500	10,300
Rubber	44,000	60,000	66,000
Cotton	1,200	—	—

Principal Minerals Mined In the Philippine Islands
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Gold	22.3	28.1	32.0
Silver	22.4	36.3	37.2
Copper ores	1,000	3,500	5,200
Iron ores	400,000	500,000	—
Manganese ores	2,700	19,200	—
Chrome ores	34,500	18,000	—
Salts	49,000	—	—
Coal	26,000	40,000	—

Agricultural Products Raised in Philippine Islands
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Corn	449,200	513,300	—
Casava	76,300	—	—
Rice	2,279,400	—	—
Coffee	1,000	900	—
Cane sugar	928,300	—	—
Copra	495,100	604,900	664,600
Manila hemp	200,600	164,900	—

Principal Minerals Mined In British North Borneo
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Gold (Sarawak)	0.6	0.6	—
Antimony	5	—	—
Oil	789,000	910,000	939,000

Agricultural Products Raised In British North Borneo
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Corn	800	2,300	—
Rice	187,600	152,000	—
Copra	11,800	12,800	12,900
Rubber	40,000	28,000	36,000

Principal Minerals Mined In Burma
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Gold	0.03	0.04	0.04
Silver	192.1	184.1	192.1
Copper ores	3,800	3,600	—
Iron ores	17,000	12,000	—
Tin ores	4,700	4,500	—
Tungsten ores	3,301	3,529	—
Zinc ores	59,500	55,800	—
Lead ores	93,700	89,000	—
Nickel ores	1,900	1,000	—
Salts	54,600	—	—
Oil	1,103,000	1,061,000	1,100,000

Agricultural Products Raised In Burma
(In metric tons)

	1937	1938	1939
Rice	6,973,300	8,169,000	7,106,700
Rubber	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cotton	27,000	19,300	17,300
Corn	39,600	—	—

En Route to Singapore Attack

Rolling onward with relentless fury toward the last British citadel on Malay Peninsula, the above photo brought by plane from the warfront, shows units of the Imperial Army forces on their recent entry into Taiping from which the enemy troops were ousted. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Swedish Engineer Says N.Y. Air Alarm Faulty, Imperfect

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 31.—The air raid alarm in New York which "consisted of a series of errors" was described by a Swedish engineer, Mr. Wretblad, who returned to Sweden aboard the Vingaden. On his arrival at Stockholm, Mr. Wretblad gave a description of his impressions of the metropolis after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to the Svenska Dagbladet. He stated that the air raid precaution system was so faulty in that city that most of the sirens did not function at all or could hardly be heard and also remarked that whoever heard the sirens at first did not take any notice of this warning. Moreover, he declared, the air raid guards had been rather excited about the fact that a great many of the alarm whistles showed the mark "made in Japan."

PARIS PRESS SCORES FRANCE'S '41 POLICY

States Better Results Could Have Been Obtained With Nazi Collaboration

D.N.B.

PARIS, December 31.—While reviewing the year 1941, the Paris press unanimously stressed that despite the progress made in removing the unemployment question as well as the improvement of business in general, France did not achieve what a determined government could have attained by a collaboration with Germany.

It is declared that the German-French relations before December 13, 1940, had made better progress than at the end of the year 1941. In this connection an editorial of the Nouveaux Temps under the heading "France and its Destiny" writes that the last months of 1941 had shown that the idea of a collaboration with Germany had not progressed to any practical degree.

There had been still talk about Montoire and the one that met at St. Florentin but at the end of 1941, Vichy's policy of waiting for the United States under the control of American Ambassador Admiral Leahy had been continued. The outcome of this "wait and see" policy was all too plain. Some 1,500,000 prisoners of war, who had hoped to be released on Christmas 1940 on the strength of Pierre Laval's policy of understanding were, however, still awaiting for their release on Christmas 1941. As a further negative result, the paper mentions that the line of demarcation had not been abolished, that Syria had been lost and that De Gaulle's forces were taking possession of other French colonies.

In conclusion, the paper states that the year 1941 would have taken a different course if Pierre Laval had continued to direct the country's policy and then France's active balance sheet at the end of this year would have weighed heavily in the scales of history.

GOVERNMENT OF CHILE ANNOUNCES NEUTRALITY

To Keep Clear of Pacific War; Turkey's Press Asks Same Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—The Government of Chile has announced it will remain neutral in the present Pacific war, according to a report received here from Santiago today.

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 2.—In welcoming the New Year, the Turkish press today asserted that the nation enters 1942 with the same will for peace as last year and that it will continue to protect its own interests and to pursue a policy of neutrality.

Fall of Manila Puts All Philippines Under Japanese Expeditionary Forces

The fall of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, has placed the entire islands under the control of the Imperial Forces. Parallel with the capture of Guam and Wake by the Japanese forces, the American outposts in the southwestern Pacific have thus been completely smashed and the strategic position of the Philippines has undergone a drastic change. The islands now serves as important bases of Japanese operations in the Pacific. It is clear that the loss of the islands means a deadly blow to the United States. Viewed from the defense before the Philippine campaign was launched by the Japanese forces.

Until several years ago, it has been the general opinion of the public as well as of the military circles in America that the abandonment of the Philippines was inevitable in the event of a war in the Pacific. Since January, 1937, however, when the abrogation of the disarmament agreement came into effect, this contention was suddenly changed and it became undisguised among the Americans that the Philippines is to be the first line in the American armament of the Pacific.

On the assumption that the war is on with Japan, the United States, since the latter part of 1940, rapidly strengthened the defense of the Philippines and during December, apart from reinforcing the air force and dispatching additional 5,000 officers and men, mobilized approximately 80,000 Filipinos and incorporated them into the U.S. army. Wartime trainings to the general public were also given.

The Manila Bay was converted into an important transhipment port for transporting a vast amount of military materials from the southern and eastern Asia to the United States and a large number of airplanes, trucks and other munitions from America to the Philippines, Singapore, Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies. Until the end of November last year, about 80 per cent of the pier was commandered to discharge munitions to be directed to these regions. Since last summer, British warships called at the port time and again for refueling, which clearly indicated the importance of the port as viewed from the military strategy of the so-called A.B.C.D. front.

For the defense of Manila, the American authorities have been exercising desperate efforts in expanding the air base, the most important of which being Nichols Field. The port of Cavite, opposite the Nichols Field, is the point where the American expeditionary forces effected the first landing during the Spanish-American War, and has been serving as the base for the American Asiatic Fleet. The Sixteenth District Headquarters of the American Navy and the naval arsenal were also located at Cavite, and the construction as well as the repairs of American warships were carried on here.

The naval wireless station was likewise situated at this point while a smooth progress was being made for the establishment of a naval air base. All these military establishments, however, were blasted by the wild eagles of the Imperial air units almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The chances of the American air raid over the Japanese mainland, as a result, have virtually been reduced to nil, and a telling effect on the American military strategy centering around the Philippine Islands was dealt.

With the fall of Manila, the Philippines insofar as the military significance is concerned, has been completely wiped off from the American dictionary.

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Impossible Promises

As the American defense of the Philippines crumbles, the United States resorts to wilder and wilder promises in its effort to mislead the Filipinos into keeping up their futile fight. Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, has assured the people of the beleaguered archipelago that American aid will surely come. President Roosevelt has broadcast a radio message to the people of the Philippines promising that America will never forget them. Words instead of deeds, promises instead of action, are again as usual the baits used by the incompetent and impotent democracies to lure others into fighting for them.

Any Filipino with eyes to see can readily perceive that these American promises are impossible of fulfilment. How can aid from America reach the Philippines? Even if the United States possessed an army sufficiently prepared to dispatch to the Philippines, even if American industry were sufficiently ready to meet wartime needs, even if the United States possessed ships enough to transport an expedition overseas, even if the United States possessed a navy to convoy such an expedition, even if the United States owned bases in the Pacific to serve as stepping stones for the dispatch of airplanes, aid would still come too late to be of any use.

American promises, however, become even more laughable in view of the fact that the United States no longer possesses any of these requisites for the dispatch of aid to the Philippines. The untrained American levies are still far from ready for actual combat. American industry, wracked by strikes, starved of the vital raw materials now cut off by Japan, poorly readjusted from a peace-time to a wartime organization, is utterly incapable of supplying the needs of an army in the field. The United States lacks ships enough for her inter-coastal trade to say nothing of transporting an expedition overseas. The United States no longer possesses a navy that dares venture out of its harbor and even in its docks it is not safe. The United States no longer possesses any base in the Pacific by way of which aircraft can reach the Philippines. All that can reach the Philippines from the United States now are the empty words of President Roosevelt over the ether waves.

The logical strategy of the United States, now that she has suffered such severe initial defeat, is to withdraw to the American hemisphere in order to resort to a protracted passive defense. In the days when the United States still dreamed of waging an offensive war, the Philippines were of use to her as an advance base for attack upon Japan. Now that the United States is on the defensive, however, the Philippines have become a military liability rather than an asset to her. The United States will therefore naturally throw the Philippines overboard as so much excess baggage. But before doing so she hopes to squeeze the last drop of profit out of the Philippines. Hence she urges the Filipinos to continue the futile fight, knowing full well that although it will avail the Filipinos nothing it may serve to bother Japan for a while.

In any case it is the Filipino who will have to sacrifice himself to cover his American master's retreat. In the first place, by using the Philippines as a base for the concentration of American military power in East Asia, the United States pulled the Philippines into a war which does not concern the Filipinos. Now since that military power is crumbling away, the United States is willing to sacrifice the Philippines in a vain attempt to delay temporarily the inevitable Japanese advance. In the end the United States will withdraw, while the abandoned Filipinos will be left with nothing to show for their sacrifice except the memory of impossible promises. Such is the fate of all who are lured by honeyed words to fight for the doomed democracies.

Japanese Explosive

When the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sent down to the bottom by Japanese aircraft after a brief engagement in Malayan waters, we took occasion to point out the unusual power of the Japanese explosive. We wrote that we should no doubt hear more of the explosive which had in less than a quarter of an hour blown up what was vauntingly said an unsinkable ship. For the Prince of Wales, representing a zenith of British shipbuilding art and science, was believed capable of taking almost any sort of punishment, but, when placed under Japanese fire, went down exactly in 12 minutes after the action commenced.

Of the remarkable quality of the explosive which played so important a part in the historic Malaya Sea Battle some idea may be formed from what is told by one of those who had most to do with its creation. Ordnance Vice-Admiral Toshimi Matsuoka, retired, of the Imperial Navy, formerly director of the Naval Gunpowder Arsenal, in his interview with the Tokyo Nichi Nichi tells something about the explosive developed for the Navy after thirty years sustained study and effort.

The manufacture of gunpowder for the Imperial Navy on an independent basis was not taken up until after the war with Russia in 1904-5. Gunpowder up to that time had been imported chiefly from England. As the Navy ceased to order warcraft from foreign shipyards after the war, so it set up its first powder plant in 1908. The manufacture of powder, however, was still under the direction of English engineers. But at the same time research work was started on an independent basis.

The gunpowder developed for the Navy is claimed a production quite original in many respects. First, it is powerful. Second, it may be produced within the country to any quantity and that very rapidly. The Navy thus is more than self-supplying in the powder it uses for shells, bombs and torpedoes. "When the Prince of Wales was sunk," says Admiral Matsuoka, "I felt that the effort I had put forth for powder manufacture during the past thirty years was well awarded. The Japanese gunpowder, which could so summarily dispose of the warship protected by 16-inch armor, the most heavily protected ship in the world, would be able to do likewise with whatever warcraft sent out against us."

The result achieved at Pearl Harbor demonstrated the destructive power of the Navy's powder one of its creators had always believed possible. The sinking of any battleship within five minutes, as seen at Pearl Harbor, was thought possible only when the explosive hits the vessel either directly on the magazine or very close to it. Ordinarily a shell, a bomb, or a torpedo may hit the ship, but it is more likely that its explosion fails to reach the magazine. "But the powder our Navy uses," observes the Admiral, "has proved that even a single shot, no matter what part of the ship it may hit, will be powerful enough to attain its object."

Though stated briefly, the case seems deserving of more than usual attention. What is claimed for the Navy's powder is of tremendous significance. Its validity has been more than vindicated by the outcomes of the battles of Hawaii and Malaya. They bear testimony to the tradition of our Navy that it is always progressive to keep a few steps ahead of other navies of the world. Our Navy has always been a good enough answer to those foreigners who have dubbed us only an aping nation, clever to imitate but without resources to create. In addition to the powder, it was already shown that our Navy had new arms in what was described as "special submarines". Perhaps it is safe to venture to say that with the progress of the war, we shall see that the originality of our Navy extends over a greater range than already shown.

CHUNGKING IS IN FORLORN STATE WITH NO AID FROM DEMOCRACIES

Greater East Asia War Triumphant in Cutting Off Important Channels of Lease-Lend Assistance

By AMAR LAHIRI

The Greater East Asia War has crippled the transhipment of war materials to Chungking. The Hawaiian debacle followed by the swift Japanese successes in Outer Eastern Asia have definitely cut the American sea-lane to Rangoon, the unloading base for Chiang-aiding goods. Moreover, the Japanese occupation of British concessions and possessions on the eastern seaboard of China has not only dislocated Pacific financial relations between Chungking, London and Washington, but has blocked all subterranean supply channels. With the establishment of Japanese control in the International Settlement of Shanghai and the capitulation of Hongkong, Chungking's external finance has suffered a serious blow.

It appears that so far as war accessories are concerned Chungking from now on shall have to mainly rely on its own resources. Neither the Lashio-Kunming highway nor the Red Route can act as active blood transfusion lines. The Sikang-Burma road which has been partly completed will be valueless against the inevitable extension of warfronts, while the Sikang-Assam route now under construction cannot materialize as an auxiliary supply line in view of the fact that munitions manufactured in India will be mainly consumed for defense purposes in that country and in adjacent Britain-controlled areas. At the same time the Kunming-Kunlong railway which is being built has already become the target of attacks from Japanese war birds. In fact, Southwest China has been completely isolated so far as the influx of potential outside material assistance is concerned.

Three Arsenals

According to information available, Chungking has three big size arsenals, one in the suburbs of that locality, the other in Kunming and the third one in Chengtu. Besides them, several small armament factories have been put up in Western Yunnan where small arms, such as rifle bullets, rifles, hand grenades and light machine-guns are believed to be under production. In the three big ordnance factories small caliber guns, heavy machine-guns and cannons of various shapes and designs are being turned out.

Neutral sources are of the opinion that the outturn of the ammunition plant near Chungking is about 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 300 rifles a day, apart from minor lots of medium caliber field-pieces and artillery shells. Since this plant is the biggest in Southwest China, it can be imagined that the productive capacity of the other two is undoubtedly limited. Therefore, it is apparent that Chungking, suffering from the scarcity of war materials, cannot stage any large-scale offensive against the Japanese forces.

Regarding air force, it is well known that Chiang Kai-shek has very few front line warplanes which can engage in dog fights with the Japanese Eagles. Furthermore, the number of anti-aircraft guns is also limited and anti-air raid defense is so meager that all important military localities are vulnerable to air bombardments. The paucity of A-A guns and pursuit planes has compelled Chiang Kai-shek to rely mostly on underground shelters for safety.

Capacity Limited

At the present moment there are two airplane factories and at least three aircraft assemblies. The majority of them are controlled by American interests. The two airplane factories are managed by the Curtiss concern and the Inter-Continent Corporation, the Wright Brothers having some shares, and they are located somewhere between Mangshih and Cheefang in Western Yunnan.

There is another Soviet Aircraft plant in Sinkiang. All these factories are not suited for the production of military planes of latest designs; they are, generally speaking, warplane assemblies, although the Western Yunnan concerns are capable of turning out under-carriages and other small parts except engines and propellers. The Soviet factory, however, can manufacture Soviet standard warplanes, but its capacity is extremely limited.

While thus the position of the armament industry of Chungking is in a precarious state, its financial condition and internal economy are in a sad plight. Prices of commodities have skyrocketted and inflation has become acute. In addition, the loss of contact with Shanghai and Hongkong has plugged the flow of goods into the hinterland through South China; whereas the elimination of financial operations of Britain and the United States has disrupted the utilization of the credits of the democracies, causing further devaluation of the fapi. The current import surplus of Chungking is estimated at some 7,000,000,000 yuan disclosing how the economic life of Southwest China is dependent on currency stabilization aids from London and Washington.

Economy Unstable

On the other hand the incidence of taxation has increased to a staggering height entailing considerable hardship to the already overtaxed populace. As a result of these cumulative disabilities, the internal economy has become so unstable that food riots and opened antagonism against governmental actions are taking place.

Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, American credits to Chiang Kai-shek totaled $80,000,000 besides the $50,000,000 Fapi Stabilization Fund. British credits also reached the neighborhood of £10,000,000. With these aids Chungking was able to import war materials and if it is anticipated that further loans will be sanctioned, it can be safely said that such assistance will not be able to improve the appalling status of domestic economy, particularly in the absence of foreign trade.

Consequently, Chungking shall have to depend on outright borrowing and floatation of bonds, both internal and external. Already the amount of bonds issued has become an unbearable burden to the people and the banks. The Liberty Bonds, the National Reconstruction Bonds, the Salvation Bonds, the Gold Bonds, the Military Supply Bonds and several kinds of relief bonds which are now in circulation have sapped the monetary absorption capacity of unoccupied China. Hence, Chungking cannot reasonably issue new bonds to raise money, other than printing more inflated paper currencies at the cost of the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank. Even then economic panic cannot be averted, unless military expenditures are significantly reduced.

Assistance Spiked

In October last it was officially stated in Washington that President Roosevelt would appropriate $4,000,000 worth of Lease-Lend funds for the establishment of small-scale arsenals and operation of stores in Southwest China. How much of these funds have been hitherto received by Chiang Kai-shek is unknown; but it can be presumed that at least $1,000,000 has been spent to undertake the assigned projects. However, the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war has spiked all further Lease-Lend assistance causing open disappointment to Chungking.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

How to Cause Doshi-uchi

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

The most "treacherous" perhaps of all the successful "stratagems" carried out by Nobunaga was that played at the price of Saito Hidetatsu, Lord of Mino, his father-in-law, through the unconscious instrumentality of his wife, Nohime. It was an elaborate deception which ante-dated his marriage itself. Between the two rival daimyo there had been no love lost, a chronic border quarrel always existing, each province on the lookout for the first chance to raid the other. At last Nobunaga feigned that he was no match of Saito's in power or shrewdness, and he solicited Nohime, daughter of Saito, in marriage that the two houses might be allies to promote their mutual interests. Saito consented and the marriage took place.

About a year afterward Nobunaga's conduct toward Nohime made a strange change. He became silent and brooding, and, what was more, he would get up in midnight and leave the conjugal chamber, while Nohime was supposedly fast asleep and return at the dawn. This continued for a month till Nohime could bear it no longer. "It is an unkindness," she complained, "to keep a secret from one's wife. I am not a jealous woman, nor one to quail from a misfortune, whatever it is if only I knew the truth. So please let me know the cause of your mysterious conduct of the past one month."

'Plot' Revealed

"You have guessed aright," Nobunaga answered. "Indeed I have a secret. But it is not of the sort you suspect or anyone can suspect. It is a secret I would not breathe to my twin."

So passed another month, Nobunaga's conduct unchanged, he leaving his room at midnight and returning at the peep of day. Meanwhile Nohime kept importuning her husband, the latter as systematically refusing answer. "It is a point of military strategy, which we must guard even from our kith and kin" was all that he vouchsafed. Before long, however, he was satisfied that time was mature for unfolding the "secret," for he found his wife at the end of her patience and really angry. Quoth Nohime: "I thought, when my hand was asked and father bade me come to you, that I was to find a husband who would think me worthy of confidence and trust. Alas, it is too late to repent. How I rue the day I deceived myself about your character!"

At these words of her indignant protest, made through her tears, Nobunaga's heart seemed to soften. "As you insist, so shall you know the truth," he said. "Your father and I are mortal enemies as once we were. This our marriage was but a pretense to camouflage our hostilities. We are fated to fight it out sooner or later, and now time is drawing when we must cross our swords and decide which of us is the master. The two old retainers of Saito are in secret understanding with me that they shall take the first chance to kill their master, and that the moment it is accomplished they are to let me know by a bonfire lit on top of the mountain yonder that we may instantly raid the province and take it by storm. For the past 50 or 60 days I have been watching for this signal and it seems the two old men have not yet got their chance. However it cannot be very long delayed; we may see the signal any day or hour. Now you have the truth; and you have to choose, either to die a filial daughter or survive as a loyal wife."

Spies From Mino

At the same time Nobunaga appointed a special guard to watch his wife day and night, forbidding her to send or receive any message from Mino. On the other hand there was a busy exchange of communications between Nobunaga and the two elders at Mino as if something important were impending. All his troops were ordered in a state of emergency, ready to start on the war paths any moment.

Among the inhabitants of Owari there were not a few men of Mino, secret agents of Saito's. These men could not have failed to notice something unusual was taking place, which was, of course, duly reported to Mino. Thus while Saito was wondering what manner of new enemy his erratic son-in-law was preparing against, he received a long epistle from his daughter who, taking advantage of the brief relaxation of her guard purposely afforded by Nobunaga, wrote to him everything she knew about the "dastardly plot" existing between his old retainers and her husband. Startled beyond measure, Saito at once caused his two faithful retainers to be killed like common felons—the beginning of the end of the House of Mino.

Heavenly Retribution?

So ruthless was Nobunaga in this and other "stratagems" with which he had confounded his adversaries that some historical commentators agree that his own tragic end in 1582 at the hands of one of his chief lieutenants, Mitsuhide, was an act of heavenly justice he had well deserved despite his phenomenal achievements in the centralization of the political power.

No European critics, however, would have any right to blame Nobunaga or any other warrior chiefs of the 16th century. They know well enough how in Europe in the past half century no less inhuman acts of hostility had been committed by the crowned heads of various countries tied to one another by blood relationship. To mention but one famous example, there was King Edward VII, called the "Uncle of Europe," to whom the Kaiser was cousin and the Czar was a relative by marriage, and who claimed half a dozen brothers-in-law and other relatives among the kings and queens of Europe whose statesmen and peoples were constantly engaged in bickerings and quarrelings till they plunged the whole continent in the great war of 1914-18.

(Concluded)

Depends

Summer Boarder: "What a beautiful view that is!"

Farmer: "Maybe. But if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it, and pay taxes on it, it wouldn't look so pretty."

ROOSEVELT BLAMED FOR 1ST SHOT

Washington Fails to Accomplish Purpose of Saving Allies—President Acts Against Unanimous Will Of Nation and Leads Country Into War

President Roosevelt fired the first shot on Germany long before war broke out in Europe. He fired the first shot of the war; and no one heard it, no one saw the flash of the gun. He fired the first shot in July, 1939 when he attacked the American Neutrality Act for the first time, and made certain that the United States could not remain neutral in any war in which England was involved. The President demanded that the Neutrality Act be amended by the addition of the so-called "Cash And Carry" clause, thereby enabling Britain to secure access to the arms production of United States factories.

The "Cash And Carry" clause decreed that the United States would sell arms only to those who would pay cash and would take delivery of the goods on American docks from whence they must be transported on the ships of the purchaser. That was the first shot fired at Germany; for England had the navy to ensure at least a small flow of supplies to the British Isles from America.

First Gratuitous Slap

The "Cash And Carry" clause was President Roosevelt's first gratuitous slap at the Reich, the opening gun in the current undeclared hostilities between the United States and Germany. Even before England had declared war on Germany, President Roosevelt had fired the first shot at Germany.

Then came the actual outbreak of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. The American people, remembering the tragic lessons of 1917-18, demanded that the United States keep out of Europe's entanglements. Mr. Roosevelt, shrewd politician that he is, realized the hopelessness of attempting to act against the almost unanimous will of the nation. A new Presidential election was only a bit more than a year in the offing; and it was time to prepare his campaign to establish himself as the first third-term President in the history of the United States. He swam with the tide. He advocated peace.

The fall of France in the summer of 1940 seriously embarrassed Mr. Roosevelt. It was possible that England might be defeated before the Presidential election in November. Mr. Roosevelt was faced with a serious choice. He must gamble with England's fate or his own chances of re-election. He chose to gamble with England's fate. He continued to advocate peace. He did more....he pledged himself and his party to keep the United States out of war.... if only the American people would break American tradition and make him America's first third-term President.

Most Solemn Assurance

In October, 1940, at Philadelphia, the President of the United States said: "I give to you and to the people of the United States this most solemn assurance. There is no secret treaty, no secret obligation, no secret commitment, no secret understanding in any shape or form, direct or indirect, with any other government or any other nation in any part of the world ....on such secrecy that might or could, in any shape, involve this nation in any war or for any other purpose."

Untouched and unharmed by the Axis, President Roosevelt, nevertheless, forced the American people to assume ultimate and unlimited liability—moral, physical and financial—for the survival of the British Empire, and for the utter destruction of Germany and its Allies. That was the President's "guarantee" of a British victory. But he lulled and soothed the people. Victory, he assured them, could be achieved by all-out measures "short of war." That was months ago. "Short of war" has now become "at any cost."

But up to then the President had been firing only rifle shots, costing the American people little in money, work or sacrifice. Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to open up his artillery. He forced through the Congress of the United States the "Bill to Defend America by Aiding the Democracies," better known as the Lend-Lease Act. Its initial cost to the American people was $7,000,000,000, and has now grown to $13,000,000,000. The President forced it through as a measure "short of war."

Many Shots Fired

Many more shots have been fired by President Roosevelt since the first Lend-Lease Bill was passed. He ordered the seizure of all Axis merchantmen in American harbors; and each ship seized was a direct torpedo hit.

In many other ways the President directed shots against Germany. He was largely responsible for Jugoslavia and Greece going to war against the Reich. His special envoy, Colonel William J. Donovan, visited many countries in order to secure military help for Britain with promises of American assistance.

But these shots failed to accomplish their purpose, which was to crush Germany and save the British Empire. They were intended to sap German military strength, undermine German morale and upset German strategy; but they accomplished nothing. The campaign in the Balkans left the German armed forces stronger than before. The defeated Serbian and Greek armies and the fleeing British Expeditionary Force contributed immense stores of arms and munitions to the Wehrmacht. The British were driven out of the last of the European Continent. German military strength was stronger, German morale was higher, and German strategy was sounder.

Random Shots

President Roosevelt's random shots at the Reich may have boomeranged; but he kept firing. He closed German and Italian Consulates throughout the United States and encouraged other States in Central and South America to do likewise. He issued a blacklist of Axis firms in the Western Hemisphere and sought to drive them out of business. He froze Axis funds and opened up a full-dress economic war.

All these acts were shots directed at Germany; but England continued to lose the war.

Meanwhile, from the British Isles came plaintive wails for more assistance. England was not getting the goods. Forty per cent of the President's Lend-Lease help was finding its way to the bottom of the Atlantic. The war refused to come nearer the United States; so President Roosevelt brought the United States nearer the war. He sent American troops to Greenland and then to Iceland, ("We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, Navy or Air Force to fight in foreign lands outside of America, except in case of attack.")

Storm of Protest

When the President announced the arrival of American soldiers and marines in Iceland, there was a storm of protest. British troops were on the island, and their presence invited attack by the Germans. Mr. Roosevelt assured the American people there was no such danger. American soldiers, he said, were sent to Iceland to "replace" the British garrison.

Two days later, Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that the British occupation forces would remain in Iceland. The British are still there; and President Roosevelt had moved America's frontier 2,000 miles across the Atlantic and had placed American boys side-by-side with the British Army. ("We have said this before, but we shall say it again and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign war!")

But again the President's strategy failed. Germany refused to accept his challenge to attack, and Britain continued to lose the war. So American merchantmen were dispatched to the quieter ports of the British Empire, laden with contraband of war. ("We made it clear that ships flying the American flag could not carry munitions to belligerents and that they must stay out of the war zones").

Secret Orders

Seizing on that as a pretext, the President opened up with his heavy artillery. He issued secret orders to the U.S. Navy to wage war against Axis warships. Mr. Roosevelt was at war with the Reich.

On July 13, 1941, the President revealed part of his hand to the American people. The United States destroyer U.S.S. Greer, he said, had been attacked by a German submarine, and had, in turn, dropped a number of depth charges on the raider. The Administration's henchmen stormed and raged, the warmongering press foamed with indignation. Then the Navy Department made its formal report on the incident. The Greer had spotted the U-boat and had notified the British of its position. No British warships happened to be in the vicinity, so the Greer continued the pursuit of the submarine for three-and-one half hours, and finally released three depth charges in an attempt to destroy the U-boat. The submarine, in turn, fired a torpedo at its attacker. Shots on both sides missed the mark; and the Greer gave up the chase. Senator Gerald P. Nye made public the Navy Department's information and charged the Administration with having deliberately committed aggression. The President made no reply. Who fired the first shot?

City Trees

I wonder if they sometimes sigh
For little country lanes,
For farmhouse chimneys 'gainst the sky,
And cool, unsullied rains.

I wonder if they sometimes dream
Of fern, and moss, and grass,
And woodland streams, that flash and gleam,
And lakes like looking glass.

I wonder if they pine to see
Unfettered, and no bars,
A sunset in an old panoply,
A sky that mothers stars.

I wonder if they had their way
They would not up and go,
And join their kin where free winds play,
And there is room to grow.

The Right Key?

There is a story of a commencement speaker who sought an inspirational formula for getting ahead in the world. He sought for a pungent phrase that would describe in a few syllables the "Open sesame" to success, but he hadn't found it even on the evening of graduation. As he opened the auditorium door on his way to the festivities, he noticed the word PUSH. There it was—just the word.

During his speech he carefully avoided the word, leading up to it in the verbose language of all commencement speakers. Finally he reached the climax. "The key to success," he said, "is a four-letter word you see everyday. There it is, right behind you, on the door of this auditorium."

His audience turned their heads to the door. There, above the handle, was the four-letter word—PULL.

Changeling

I must be a changeling
Who so crave the storm
And am restive in a house
Sheltering and warm.
I must be a fairy's child
For whom the streaming rain
Is an echo of the blood
In the channeled vein.
I must be the child of elves
To whom the fogs belong
As a hood to muffle laughter
And to hide a song.
I must be a witch's child
For whom the screaming gull
And the breaking of the tide
Coil music in the skull.

JAPANESE UNPERTURBED IN SPITE OF HARDSHIPS

People Enjoy Traditional Way Of Simple, Frugal Life

By SETSUO UENODA

One of the important Japanese national traits is the ability to assimilate and adjust themselves to their environment. They have almost a boundless capacity to withstand hardship and privation for the accomplishment of that end. This aspect of the Japanese national trait is not apparent as they are living a dual mode of life, but a close observation reveals that they are a marvel in this respect. Up to half a century ago, their ancestors had lived a very simple and frugal life, and the present generation has inherited it.

In the city, the Japanese people may work in the well-heated office buildings and relish rich foreign and Japanese food for their lunches. Some of them have adopted this mode of living in their home life, but an overwhelming majority of the people are satisfied with the traditional way of living they inherited from their fathers and grandfathers when they are in their homes. There they have no coal stove or any special heating arrangement except a fire brazier with a bit of hot charcoal. They are comfortable enough without more substantial heating equipment, and many wealthy persons who can well afford to have a coal stove would rather get on without it. The overwhelming majority of the people, including urban dwellers, are thoroughly contented with bean-paste soup, hot boiled rice, pickles and tea for their breakfast and fish, vegetables, pickles and tea for their dinner.

Sugar Consumption

Half a pound of sugar a month as a ration for a person may seem to be a hardship and privation for Westerners, but to the normal Japanese household, where sweets are not served for desert, coffee is not drunk and tea is drunk without milk or sugar, that amount ought to be more than enough. For as a matter of fact the consumption of sugar half a century ago was less than that.

When one observes carefully the average living condition of the Japanese family life, he will realize that it has not much deviated from the old method of living and that what have been added to it through the past half a century is a thin veneer of the Japanese culture and civilization and has not yet fully become a part of the Japanese national life. Milk and eggs were considered a sort of tonic half a century ago instead of a foodstuff and their use was more like a medical treatment, while tea, which was regarded as a medicine several centuries ago, was a comfort and indispensable as a beverage to the Japanese. No one feels that he is deprived of the essential stuff of life as long as he has the traditional basic food inherited from his ancestors to fall back on.

The Japanese people are essentially frugal people. They have been disciplined and have developed the faculty to stand hardship and privation to an amazing extent. The tea cult, of which the Japanese people are proud as the idealization of tea drinking sprang from this frugal mode of living. They have learned to derive things of great efficiency and benefit out of the minimum of what they can get.

Popular Tea Cult

Nagoya is the district where the tea cult is most popularly practiced in Japan. According to Ginjiro Fujiwara, one of the most progressive businessmen and one-time Minister of Commerce and Industry, there is an important relation between the tea cult and the industrial prosperity of Nagoya. In this connection, he made the following remarks:

"One versed in the tea cult never wastes time, material or makes light of the good-will and kindness shown to him by others. When he makes an article, he takes into careful consideration whether he can get the necessary materials easily, how he can contrive it most beautifully and cheaply and make it serve most conveniently before he goes about the task of making it. When he invites friends to a dinner party of the tea cult, he selects with infinite care materials for the repast, investigating whether he can secure them in the neighborhood, how good quality they are, what their prices are, and sees to it that the refreshments selected and prepared are the cheapest, most appetizing, most delicious and most satisfactory.

"The people of Nagoya applied their mental and spiritual faculties, trained and disciplined under the influence of the tea cult, to industry until they have succeeded in creating a little Germany in the center of Japan. You may call the tea cult a pastime of the leisure class, but if you apply the true spirit and discipline of the cult to industry, you will achieve efficiency. Some people consider the Ford system as unsurpassed in the industrial system, but bicycle manufacturing in Nagoya has made greater development."

The Japanese people have developed their ability to make delicious food out of the commonest materials as seen in the genuine Japanese food enjoyed by their ancestors and the majority of the present generation. The Japanese people have been well seasoned to hardship and privation for centuries and their food is the result of the discipline they received at the hand of nature which yields very little of natural resources. It is this frugal mode of living that has enabled the Japanese to beat the United States and Britain in industrial competition. The Japanese people have good reason to be confident that they can stand any amount of hardship and privation the war with the Anglo-American combination may impose upon them.

Bubble Bursts

"Yes," said the great man, "I woke famous."

"It was slightly different with me," sighed the other, "I woke up."

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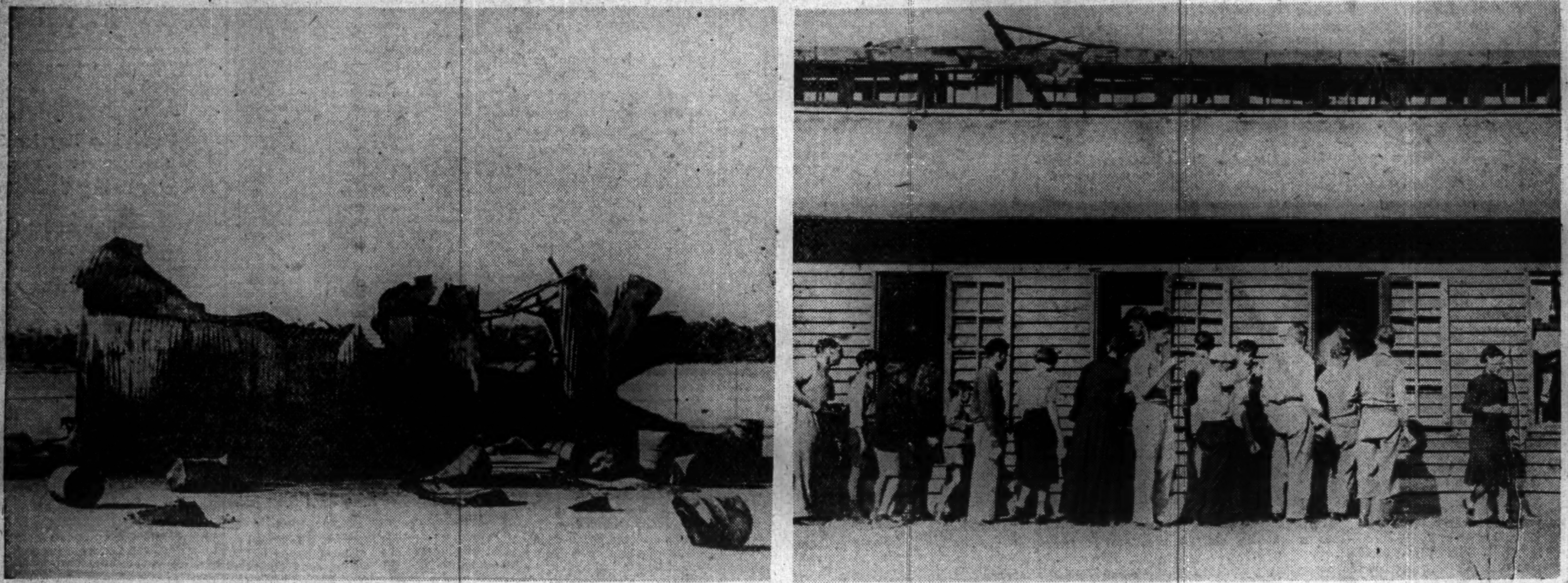
In the Wake of Japanese Offensives in East Asia



Left: Smashed into a pile of burning metal is this giant gasoline storage tank at the British airfield on Victoria Point, in Malaya, after a recent air attack by the Japanese forces. Right: Relentless fury on enemy forces but kindness to their non-combatant nationals is the policy of the Japanese. Shown here are British and American refugees in Hongkong receiving a supply of coffee. (Both photos censored by the War Ministry.)

U.S. AIRMEN LACKING FIGHT

Japanese Fliers Give Their Impressions of Raids Over Philippine Areas

The American airmen are afraid to fight. That was the impression gained by the Japanese fliers who took part in the bombings of Baguio, Corregidor, Clark Field and other enemy bases. A vivid account of their operations, as given by Domei, follows:

Sub-Lieutenant Kawamoto: The bombing of Baguio was tragic as well as spectacular, in my estimation.

Lieutenant Kitazawa: Until we passed X Bay, we were all enveloped in clouds but once we neared our goal, the clouds cleared, giving us a full view of the highway.

Sub-Lieutenant Kawamoto: One of the biggest thrills I had was the time when I dropped a heavy explosive on the place where Commander-in-Chief General Douglas MacArthur is reported to have held many military conferences.

Sub-Lieutenant Komasa: When we bombed Baguio, we were successful in completely blasting the John Hay airfield, the army college and barracks there.

Lieutenant Kuroda: We were quite disappointed when we bombed Baguio as we had anticipated an aerial combat with some enemy planes there in view of the fact that Baguio is an important summer resort where the Government officials of the Philippine Islands gather. But none of the enemy planes dared to show up.

Sergeant Oku: I imagine that one of the biggest thrills that an airman can have in a war is to sight another air squadron of his own country. Just as we were coming back from the raid, we saw a large formation of naval bombers heading for some enemy bases.

Lieutenant Kurosaki: One formation went toward the north while another headed for the south.

Lieutenant Kubota: I can't get over the bombings of Baguio on December 8, Iba on the 10th, Clark Field and other air establishments on December 11. But the most exciting adventure was the raid on Corregidor. That was a never-to-be forgotten moment.

Lieutenant Hironaka: Yes, but it was a shame that we had to blast that beautiful building in the middle of the island which was evidently the headquarters of the fort commander. When we finished our bombing, there was no trace whatever of that place.

Lieutenant Kitazawa: After we started for home, the anti-aircraft guns hidden somewhere in the forest began to pour out their lead. The shells they used must have been very large.

Sub-Lieutenant Kawamoto: I guess they fired around 300 shells. The air was just black with smoke from the shells which had burst in our neighborhood.

Sergeant Fujuda: I think they fired around 500. I am used to anti-aircraft gunfire as I had taken part in the bombing excursions over Chungking and Lanchow, but this one at Corregidor surprised me.

Sub-Lieutenant Kawamoto: From the air, Corregidor is only a speck of dust and it is amazing that such a strong fortification could have been built on that little area.

Sergeant Oku: Just as we were bombing Corregidor, we spotted one destroyer between Manila and this fortress. Apparently it was trying to make a get-away.

Lieutenant Kurosaki: In the waters southwest of Corregidor, we also saw three to four enemy ships speeding away at full speed.

Lieutenant Kitazawa: The enemy ground forces at Clark Field put up quite a resistance but we gave it to them. We blew up five flying for-

(Continued on Page 2)

CRUISER NEPTUNE'S LOSS IS RELATED BY SURVIVOR

Two Heavy Explosions Felt—Most of Crew Perish in Mediterranean Attack

Domei

ROME, January 4.—A harrowing account of the sinking of the 7,175-ton British cruiser Neptune in the Mediterranean was given here yesterday by a survivor of the crew, who said that about 3 p.m. on December 19, two heavy explosions occurred aboard the vessel, sinking it so quickly that only four life rafts could be swung out.

Two of the rafts disappeared in the waves, while many sailors on the remaining rafts died of cold, hunger and thirst before being rescued by the Italian torpedo boat, it was said.

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—Britain lost 74 vessels totaling 257,000 tons during December due to German action, the High Command announced today.

Of this total, German U-boats accounted for 23 ships totaling 115,700 tons, the communique stated.

Italo-Turkey Trade Resumed

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—Railway traffic between Turkey and Greece has been resumed with the completion of repairs on the Arda river bridge in Greece, which will facilitate trade between Italy and Turkey, according to an Athens report received here today.

Brest Officials Dismissed

Domei

PARIS, January 4.—The mayor and city council of Brest have been dismissed from their posts until further notice, according to reliable reports received here from Brest today.

TIMOR QUESTION IS AIRED

Portuguese Envoy Returns Home For Discussion

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Dr. Armindo Rodrigues de Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador to Great Britain, returned to Lisbon by air from London yesterday afternoon, it was disclosed today.

The London Daily Mail commented that the Ambassador was called home for consultation regarding the Timor question although the Portuguese Embassy in London has refused to explain the envoy's departure, the report stated.

Portuguese papers, meanwhile, reported that Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador in Lisbon has returned to London to confer with the British Government.

Journals of both countries were of the opinion that "ways and means will be sought in both capitals to bring about an amicable settlement of the Timor issue," said the report.

Cubans Assessed Tax

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—For the first time in the history of Cuba, the people will be forced to pay income taxes, according to a Havana report received here today.

Brazil Fleet Maneuvers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Several units of the Brazilian navy have left for maneuvers, it was disclosed today.

Crew of Disabled Bomber Describe Life Amid Beast-Infested Jungles of Malaya

A story of their seven day's life in the dense jungles on the boundary between British Burma and Thailand was told by the crew of the Imperial Army bomber who carried out their second bombing upon Rangoon, December 25, and made a forced landing with their engines crippled, to a Nichi Nichi correspondent at an undisclosed air base.

On December 25, a Japanese Army bomber under the command of Lieutenant Koichi Miyawaki carried out its second Rangoon bombing after having made short work of enemy fighting planes which challenged the craft. On its way back to the base of operation the bomber had its left engine crippled by bullets from anti-aircraft batteries on the ground. Moreover its gasoline tank was drilled by enemy bullets. The plane which managed to reach over the mountainous region on the boundary between Burma and Thailand was forced down into the jungles. There, the crew of the bomber lived, protecting the plane from the attack of such beasts as tigers, wolves and crocodiles, for seven days until they were rescued on the bank of the River Mekong on the morning of January 3 when they met a rescue party headed by sub-officer Taro Yamakita.

About 4:30 p.m., December 25, there was not a drop of gasoline left in the tank, it was told to the correspondent by Corporal Tsuruji Yamamoto, a member of the crew, who continued:

"The bomber made a forced landing in the dense jungles between high mountains safely because of bamboo bushes. In the neighborhood, we could not find a single house and made up our mind to spend a night in the open. As it got dark we heard wolves howl and we had to make a fire against beasts' attack. We had no sleep and kept guard with revolvers in hand.

"On the following morning we saw, just in front of us, the River Mekong. There were several canoes going down

(Continued on Page 2)

FROST LIMITS WAR ON EASTERN FRONT

Soviets Repulsed by Strong German Counter-Attacks in Central, Northern Sector

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—Because of severe frost, military operations in the southern sector of the eastern front have been limited to local reconnaissance patrols and artillery fire, the High Command announced today.

In the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, Soviet troops yesterday continued assaults against German positions, which were repulsed by strong German counter-attacks, the communique said, adding, local inroads of Soviet troops have been encircled and destroyed.

German aircraft formations were said to have raided yesterday harbor facilities and Soviet airfields at Feodosia, Crimea, destroying a large floating crane, as well as several grounded planes and sinking two freighters in the harbor.

Attacks Around Moscow

Further air attacks were directed against Soviet troop columns, tank concentrations, railways and airfields around Moscow, the communique said.

Traffic on the Murmansk line, in the North, was said to have been repeatedly interrupted by German bombing raids.

German aircraft yesterday heavily crippled a British cruiser in the Mediterranean off Benghazi, Libya, the communique said.

In North Africa, German aircraft yesterday reportedly blasted Tobruk and destroyed numerous grounded British airplanes at Benghazi, Libya. Other formations of German aircraft attacked British camps and troop columns in North Africa, the communique said.

German bomber and pursuit planes yesterday raided the British air and naval base at Malta, causing heavy damage to British airfields, the communique stated.

Soviets Lose 98 Planes

During the period from December 27, 1941 to January 2, 1942, the Soviet air force lost 98 airplanes, of which 72 machines were shot down in air combats, 13 by German anti-aircraft artillery and the rest destroyed on the ground, the communique said, adding, only 12 German machines were lost on

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW BRITISH AIR LEADER TAKES OVER BURMA POST

Stevenson Appointed Commander — Burmese Premier Reaches Lisbon on Way Back

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Lieutenant-General Donald Fasken Stevenson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British air force in Burma, according to a report received here from London today.

The report also revealed that the new appointee arrived at his post in Rangoon yesterday.

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—U Saw, Premier of Burma, arrived here today from London by plane and immediately left for Cairo.

The Premier conferred in London with L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, presumably on the situation in East Asia and presented proposals for autonomy of Burma, which were rejected by Mr. Amery, it was claimed here today.

His Majesty Is Pleased To Confer Decorations On Four Thai Ministers

Following the granting of decorations on January 3 to Thai Premier Pibula Songgram and Thai Ambassador to Japan, Phya Sri Sena, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to confer further decorations on four ministers of Thailand. The First Order of the Sacred Treasure was awarded to Colonel Phra Boribhandh Yuddhakich, Finance and concurrently Economic Affairs Minister, Nai Vanich Pananada, Deputy Finance Minister and concurrently Director-General of the Department of Commerce in the Economic Affairs Ministry, and Colonel Prosynoon Pamon Montri, Deputy Foreign Minister and concurrently Deputy Education Minister; the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun on Rear-Admiral Luang Sindhu Songgramjaya, Education Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Navy.

CAPTURE OF MANILA GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

Vice-President of Information Board Broadcasts Ushering Of New Era

Kiwao Okumura, Vice-president of the Board of Information made a speech under the caption of "The Significance of the Fall of Manila" through JOAK at 9:15 p.m. Saturday. The gist of his speech, as given by Domei, follows:

"The Japanese forces are advancing with lightning speed in the Southern war fronts, carrying everything before them. These military gains show us that the great enterprise of establishing the Greater East Asia is day by day advancing to its goal. This victory, this feat is simply attributable to the August Virtue of His Majesty, the Emperor. We Japanese must always keep this in mind and at the same time should never forget to pay homage and give gratitude to the numerous soldiers who died in the battle-field as trusted retainers of His Majesty the Emperor.

"America's occupation of the Philippines denotes nothing but its insatiable territorial ambition. Since the internal conflicts were settled after the Civil War, the United States has been watching for a chance to attain overseas settlements and, taking advantage of an opportunity declared war upon Spain and finally succeeded in capturing the Philippines and Cuba.

"Just in the year when the United States occupied the Philippines, Russia leased the Liaotung Peninsula from China, Germany, Kiaochow Wan, Britain, the Kowloon Peninsula and Weihaiwei and in the following year, France succeeded in leasing Kwangchow Wan.

"With America occupying the Philippines while Japan was off guard after the Sino-Japanese War, aggressive America and the European Powers were ready to invade whole Asia. Meanwhile, those Powers were putting

(Continued on Page 2)

British Control Iran Ports

Domei

ANKARA, January 4.—All Iran ports on the Gulf of Persia are now under British control and are being improved with British financial aid, according to a report received here from Iran today.

CHANGSHA OCCUPIED AGAIN BY JAPANESE

Complete Seizure of City Announced, Following Ending of Mop-Up Campaign

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, January 4.—After finishing mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants in Changsha and destroying military establishments at 10:30 a.m. today, Japanese forces occupied the city completely this morning, it was officially announced by the Japanese Army in Central China.

Resistance Doomed

Domei

CANTON, January 3.—The spokesman of the Japanese Forces in South China at 3 p.m. today gave the following account concerning Chungking:

"Chungking forces which sought to strike the Japanese forces from the rear which were attacking Hongkong in a pincer operation under close cooperation with the British forces have been surprised at the easy fall of Hongkong and their bragging about annihilating the Japanese forces have come to nought.

"Another wedge was driven into the weakening A.B.C.D. camp of encirclement with the fall of Hongkong and Manila. With the capture of Singapore imminent, the democratic powers' bases for guerilla warfare have vanished. Such being the circumstances, what can Chungking do in the way of further resistance? With the complete occupation of Hongkong, our forces have again taken their former positions aiming at the destruction of any further resistance from Chungking forces. Our forces are fully prepared at all times to crush any offensive taken by Chungking."

Joining Burma Defense

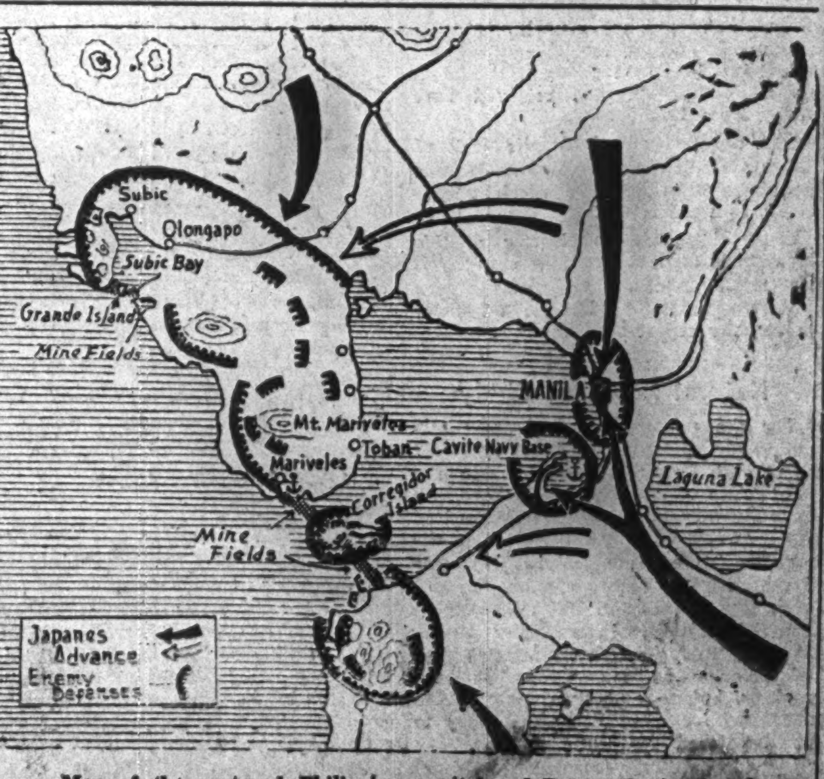
Domei

LISBON, January 3.—British military authorities in India announced today that Chungking troops were moving into Burma, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today.

The New Delhi report said, crack re-enforce British, Burmese and In-

(Continued on Page 2)

The Thrust on Manila



Map of the captured Philippines capital and Bataan Peninsula where the Americans are making their last stand. Arrows show how the Japanese forces advanced toward their objectives.

U.S. AIR FORCES NOW WIPED OUT AT PHILIPPINES

Control of Skies in Japanese Hands as Plane Remnants Scatter to Safety—Corregidor Fortress Being Attacked

NIPPON UNITS IN MALAYA GAIN CONTACT

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 4.—Almost the entire American air force in the Philippines were destroyed by Japanese planes since the outbreak of the current war and the command of the air over the Philippine Islands has passed into the hands of the Japanese.

According to information reaching here today, only five United States planes remain in the Philippines and were now fleeing about between Iba and Batang.

It is also reported that some American planes have already escaped toward Australia and other places.

Corregidor Bombing Continued

Special to the Yomiuri

CERTAIN BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 4.—Japanese naval air forces carried out three bombings on the Corregidor fortress on the morning of January 3, and after inflicting serious damages on the enemy's last stronghold, all planes safely returned to the base in the afternoon. Again in the afternoon, another large formation of naval planes visited Corregidor Island, and succeeded in destroying army barracks, machine-gun positions, anti-aircraft gun positions and wharves of the island, despite severe defense by the enemy. The suspension of anti-aircraft firing that had been so hot since the opening of the attack proved that enemy troops are losing their fighting spirit, and the fall of the island is now seen imminent.

Troops Make Contact

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 4.—Severe fighting has raged on the western front, in the central Malay region, since the night of January 2, and with the western advance of forces that occupied Kuantan, the Japanese troops that have been advancing southward along both the western and eastern roads seem to have succeeded in effecting connection, according to a Singapore report to the London Herald. A British detachment in the southern front is reported to have been isolated as their retreat was cut off by Japanese troops.

WILD EAGLES SEE COMEDY AS ENEMY SINKS OWN SUB

A comedy to the Japanese but a tragedy to the enemy, in which an enemy submarine was sunk by its comrade destroyer, was played in a recent battle which took place off the northeastern coast of Celebes Island, it is reported by a member of the Press Corps of the Japanese Army forces in Shanghai, who describes:

"On December 25 Imperial Japanese Army planes, on receipt of information that an enemy destroyer was sighted off the northeastern coast of the Island, did not hesitate to take off from their base to attack the warship. On Japanese planes' approach the enemy destroyer started to flee, zigzagging at full speed. Suddenly an enemy submarine emerged from the water ahead of the destroyer which mistook it in confusion for a Japanese submarine and sank it with cannon shells and depth charges. After having seen the performance of the comedy the Japanese plane sent the enemy destroyer to the bottom."

PEACE HOPES EXPRESSED BY PARAGUAYAN MINISTER

Foreign Chief Desires Solution For South America to Stay Out of Conflict

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Dr. Luis Argana, Paraguayan Foreign Minister, who is on his way to attend the forthcoming Foreign Minister Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, today told a correspondent of the Argentine paper Razon at Parana that he hopes a solution will be found at Rio de Janeiro enabling South America to keep aloof from the war without violating the obligations of the Pan-American conferences of Lima and Havana.

Such an arrangement would best serve South American security, Dr. Argana said, recalling the attitude taken by the Argentine delegate at the Havana Conference, whose prudent policy had found the way out of a dangerous situation.

Dr. Argana supported proposals for the formation of a political bloc of those nations, which like Paraguay and Argenina, hold the same views on the political situation of the world.

Dr. Argana declared that Argentina must take a leading role at the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro to maintain peace for South America.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The Mexican delegation headed by Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, has left Mexico City by air, to attend the Pan-American Foreign Ministers conference at Rio de Janeiro, according to a report received here today from the Mexican capital.

ALLUSION IS PROTESTED

Move Seen to Wean Spain Away From Axis

Domei

MADRID, January 4.—Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador, has addressed a note to South American diplomats in Madrid protesting against the official Spanish announcement that, "The Spanish colony on the Philippines is well off despite a belligerent state of affairs there," it was reported here today.

Political circles here have attributed Mr. Weddell's deliberate move to the joint desires of the British and American Governments to wean Spain away from the Axis.

REICH HAS BIG TASK IN UNIFYING EUROPE

Attitudes Change With Areas—United Peoples Under German Influence Seen Goal

Asahi Service

BERLIN, January 4.—The difficulty in unifying the 550,000,000 population in Europe by only 80,000,000 Germans is considerable. In the racial policy adopted by Germany in the occupied territories in North Europe, Western front, the Balkans and the East front no definite principle is yet evident. The attitude toward the Netherlands, France and Belgium is largely influenced by military considerations.

Political considerations are given much to the policy toward Jugoslavia and Greece. Only in the occupied territory along the Eastern front in the Soviet Union, can a new racial policy of Germany be seen to a limited extent. Even this is only a course considered most effective for guiding the war to victory, and is not to be regarded as the ultimate policy toward the Slav race.

The principle of one race, one State and one leader that had been insisted upon by the Nazis seems to have been forgotten by the German people after the recovery of the lost territory of Danzig. "For the thousand years' safety of German race" as declared by Chancellor Hitler at the beginning of the war is now changed to "for the thousand years' peace of Europe."

United Europe Sought

The great military success attained by Germany in the past two years has given hopes for a gigantic task unifying Europe.

It was Chancellor Hitler himself, who, at the very beginning of the German-Soviet war, rejected the opinion of the German military authorities for carrying out war against the Soviet Union by Germany alone as smaller countries would only result in hindering German activity. It seems to have been the profound thought of Chancellor Hitler that even though much could not be expected of the military strength of small nations, they must be invited to join the war against the Soviet Union so that they would feel spiritually influenced favorably for the establishment of a new order in Europe.

For making Europe free from war in the future, Germany is undertaking to make Europe immune from economic blockade by enemies and also to unify the area politically. Racial problems that would come after the unification of Europe, Germany intends to solve by its own strength. The fact that the vast occupied territory was formerly enemy land, necessitates a great force for establishing a new order.

The Soviet Union was born of communism, but the new order of Europe will be born of Germany's strength. Germans love the expression "politics of strength." It is their fundamental idea that as long as Germany possesses military strength the new order of Europe will be established. Thus, the principle Germany intends to apply to racial problems of Europe cannot be thought of without thinking of "strength."

Footholds Being Gained

"Even after peace is restored to Europe, I would be a strong advocator of State Socialism," said Chancellor Hitler in criticizing communistic socialism, after the outbreak of the Soviet war. Thus it is quite natural that Germany is trying to obtain footholds among the northern countries for the German race. Toward the Netherlands, Belgium, North France, Denmark and Norway, Germany is considering an assimilating policy, while it is adopting a different attitude to the peoples of the former Poland, the Soviet Union or the Balkans.

That is to say, Germany has selected able young men from the Netherlands, Belgium, North France, Denmark and Norway and enlisted them as members of the S.S. corps which is composed of the best young men of Germany. About three to five divisions of such young men who are fully trained are active in the eastern front under the German command. These foreign legions will eventually be sent back to their respective homelands and become the leaders of the movement for establishing a federation of German States.

There will naturally arise the question whether a federation of European States would be possible or not. A plan of making Europe a federation of States like the United States of America may be proposed at any moment. Europe has already been troubled and exhausted, and boundary lines have so often been changed. If a great leader rises and proposes "a United States of Europe," it is believed that the whole Europe will be greatly influenced by it.

MORATORIUM PROLONGED

Foreign Liabilities of Hungary in Existence for 10 Years

Transocean

BUDAPEST, December 22.—The transfer moratorium for foreign liabilities, which has already been in existence for 10 years in Hungary, has been prolonged by another year by a Government decree issued yesterday.

Hungarian debtors must pay their foreign debts in Pengoe into the Central Bank.

As Hungary is at war with its major creditor nations, which are United States and Great Britain, the money cannot very well be paid out to them. Such payments can be made only to Switzerland, Holland and France.

Portugal Recalls Envoy

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Dr. Armindo Rodrigues de Sttau Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador to London is en route home to Portugal, presumably to report on the recent seizure of Portuguese Timor by British and Dutch forces, it was learned here today.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, January 5

NICHI NICHI—Fall of Manila
KOKUMIN—Singapore Seen Next
YOMIURI—Philippines, New Japanese Base
CHUGAI—Great Task Lies Ahead
ASAHI—Oil—Natural and Artificial

Fall of Manila

NICHI NICHI

Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, fell into Japanese hands on January 2. This means that Japan has been put in a position to dominate the islands militarily, politically, and economically. The enemy defenders now must choose between being destroyed or surrendering.

The fall of Manila, coming after the reduction of Hongkong, British stronghold, was a severe blow to the Anglo-American forces which have been out for the conquest of East Asia. Singapore, the last stronghold of Britain in this part of the globe, still remains in British hands. Its fate has been sealed as a result of the capture of Hongkong and Manila.

The Japanese operations against the Philippines started following the declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire on December 8. The fact that Manila has been reduced within four weeks from the start of the campaign against the islands is fresh evidence of the military might of Japan.

The United States came into possession of the islands 60 years after Hongkong was annexed by Britain. The islands have since been the base for American operations against East Asia. Now that the islands have passed under the control of the Imperial forces, the Americans might well ponder the fact that they committed a mistake in turning their attention to East Asia at a time when they ought to have been engaged in the development of the Western Hemisphere where they were in a dominating position. The predictions made by thinking Americans at the time the islands were occupied by the United States that the presence of America in the islands would be the cause of a Japanese-American war have now been fulfilled.

With Manila in Japanese hands the fall of Singapore is a matter of time. As for the Malay Peninsula, military experts are in agreement that any attempt on the part of the British to hold the territory is bound to end in failure. When Singapore falls, which will be within a short time, will be the day that Malaya will surrender.

Singapore Seen Next

KOKUMIN

The combined Imperial Army and Navy Forces have captured Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands. The fall came on January 2, at a time when the Japanese were joining in celebrating the 2,602nd year of the founding of the Empire.

The Philippine Islands, ever since their occupation by the United States after the Spanish-American war, have been employed as a base from which to operate against East Asia. Together with Hongkong and Singapore, the islands have formed the pivot of Anglo-American movement of encirclement against this country. Hongkong has already been reduced. There remains Singapore, but it is unthinkable that this British naval base should be able to hold out against Japanese attacks any longer.

Philippines, New Japanese Base

YOMIURI

Manila, the capital of the Philippines and the outpost of American invasion in East Asia, has at last been captured by our Army and Navy. It was in 1898 that America, after defeating the Oriental Fleet of Spain, took over the Philippines with a payment of only $20,000,000. Since then, the United States has begun to invade East Asia with the Philippines, Hawaii, Midway and Samoa Islands as its strategic bases in the Pacific.

In the following year of the occupation of the Philippines, John Hay, the then Secretary of State, proposed the "Open Door and Equal Opportunity" policy. For 40 years after that, America concentrated its national strength on the fortification of the Philippines, placing the headquarters of the East Asia expeditionary forces in Manila and making Cavite the base of its Asiatic Fleet.

A line running through Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam and the Philippines was the offensive border of the United States. Merely because America held this line in possession, it wrongly believed that it could control Japan and took such a haughty attitude in the Japan-American negotiation.

Now the situation has totally changed. The Pacific Fleet has been destroyed at the very outbreak of the War and Guam and Wake Islands have successively been occupied. And now Manila has fallen.

Even if the United States sends its Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific or if, as Navy Chief Knox declares, do its best to build new vessels, how can it succeed in the overseas attack against Japan without a single naval base in the Pacific?

On the contrary, the Japanese Fleet, with these important bases in its hand, can attack the mainland of the United States if it wishes. In this case Manila will become the first base of the Japanese Navy.

Great Task Lies Ahead

CHUGAI SHOGYO

With Manila occupied by the Japanese Forces, the economic importance of the Philippines appears closer to our eyes. The Philippines, as is well known, abound in natural resources. The Islands produce not only agricultural products such as sugar, hemp and tobacco but also the minerals most necessary for Japan such as iron, chrome and manganese. It will by no means be an easy task for the Japanese to develop the natural resources and simultaneously to ensure the lives of the 16,000,000 inhabitants of these islands. Considering that this great and difficult task is imposed upon us, we must just now begin a steady construction plan, without being elated with the brilliant war results.

Oil—Natural and Artificial

ASAHI

"A drop of petroleum is worth a drop of blood" was a remark stressed during the first World War. Unfortunately, Japan has hitherto been very poorly supplied with crude petroleum and has long suffered from shortage of oil. However, the rich oil resources of the southern areas have come into our hands as the result of breaking through the so-called ABCD line by our forces.

Most of the oil in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is produced in the Dutch East Indies, the amount of output there amounts to 9,000,000 tons yearly.

Although the output at the present is only one eighth of that in the United States, it will be much increased if the production is developed. Now that Japan holds this resource in its hands, the future prospect of Japan's petroleum production is quite promising.

Japan has hitherto been striving to obtain gasoline through chemical means on account of the scarcity of petroleum resources. Should we, then, suspend the investigation of the production of synthetic gasoline because the rich oil resources have been attained? If any one thinks so it is a grevious fallacy. The reason why investigation on the synthetic oil must be more encouraged is that the oil produced through chemical means has a peculiar quality which the natural petroleum lacks.

The oil fields in the north-west part of Borneo that have been obtained by the Imperial Army and the oil wells left by the British troops are quickly being reconstructed but it is our wish that more active investigation be applied to the production of the artificial petroleum.

AMERICAN AIRMEN LACKING IN FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

tresses, about 20 small bombers and some Curtiss P-40s.

Lieutenant Kurosaki: I don't think much of the enemy fighting spirit. Whenever the Japanese appear in formations, the enemy planes beat a hasty retreat but whenever they see only one Japanese plane, they dive for that plane.

Sergeant Oku: Yes, they certainly disappeared into thin air although the Curtiss P-40s, the Douglas and the Lockheeds are supposed to be very fast.

Lieutenant Kubota: It must have been around noon of January 2, when I saw Japanese flags over Manila and Japanese soldiers marching into the capital of the Philippine Islands. The city was still enveloped in smoke.

Lieutenant Kuroda: The enemy set fire to the gasoline tanks and warehouses on December 23. Evidently that was the cause of the heavy smoke. By the 27th, the city was covered with heavy, black smoke.

Changsha Occupied Again by Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

dian forces under the unified command troops of Chungking were arriving to of General Sir Archibald Wavell, in joint defense of Burma.

This action of Chungking was concretely settled during General Wavell's recent visit to Chungking, the report said.

In another dispatch received here today, the London Analyst declared that London military quarters welcomed Chungking's move to bolster Burma's defense and conjectured that troops dispatched consisted of hardy mountaineers from the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan.

Chiang Troops in Burma

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 2.—Although Chungking announced yesterday evening that it has dispatched troops to Burma in accordance with their Mutual Assistance Pact no official confirmation has been issued in London, according to a Reuter's dispatch received here today from London.

The dispatch added, despite lack of official British confirmation, Britain's acquiescence to the move is to be understood, said the report.

Chungking's aid to Burma at this moment, would reciprocally earn British protection of the vital Burma road and the move is feasible on those points, the report stated.

Natural Resource Study

For the purpose of conducting scientific investigation of natural resources in Shansi Province included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an expeditionary party will be detailed in April of this year by the Shigen Kagaku Kenkyusho (the Natural Resource Research Institute) organized at the end of last year with Dr. Keita Shibata as its chief. Almost all the noted scientists of this country in such various branches of science as geography, geology, zoology, botany and anthropolgy were mobilized for constituting the party to be dispatched for three months.

Japanese Victories Wrest Natural Wealth Of South From Greedy Hands of White Men

As the result of the overwhelming victories of the Imperial Forces and the occupation of the southern islands, rich natural resources in those areas have now been regained by the people of the Orient from the greedy white men who have been exploiting the southern riches for the past several centuries, declares the Yomiuri. Petroleum, tin, rubber, iron, chrome and other materials essential to future warfare have been secured, the same paper said, describing the resources available in Borneo, Malaya and the Philippines.

Petroleum.—British Borneo, that our Forces now occupy produces 1,000,000 tons of petroleum annually. Although the Britishers have destroyed the oil-wells, reconstruction is rapidly being carried out and the production of 500,000 tons of petroleum is reportedly assured for this year. In Dutch Borneo and Sumatra 7,000,000 tons are yielded and 1,000,000 tons in Burma. The production of the above-mentioned areas totals over 10,000,000 tons.

Rubber.—Rubber is the most important of all the resources of the southern islands. Malaya is one of the three greatest producers of rubber in the world and yields 540,000 tons annually. French Indo-China produces 58,000 tons, Thailand 53,000,000 quintals and Netherlands East Indies 536,000 tons. The total amount of rubber grown in the area will prove superfluous and production control may be necessary.

Iron Ore.—The annual yield of iron in Malaya totals 1,600,000 tons and that in the Philippines, 820,000 tons. Moreover, 1,000,000,000 tons of deposits are found in Mindanao Island.

Tin and Other Minerals.—70,000 tons of tin produced in Malaya account for 45 per cent of the total world production. Thailand yields 16,000 tons annually. Other minerals indispensable for modern warfare such as tungsten, manganese and chrome are also abundantly found in those areas.

Hemp.—Most of the hemp in the Philippines is produced by the Japanese colonists. Nevertheless, hemp production has hitherto been monopolized by the Americans. Such an absurdity will shortly be readjusted.

Lumber.—Teak which has been mostly monopolized by British firms has been returned to the Thai Government. Lumber production in Thailand, French Indo-China and the Philippines will be sufficient for the industrial necessities of the East Asia reconstruction.

Besides these resources, sugar, copra, coco-nut oil, tobacco, coffee, pepper, rice, fish and fruit are waiting for further development to be used for enriching the lives of 1,000,000,000 population of East Asia.

Frost Limits War On Eastern Front

(Continued from Page 1)

the eastern front for the same period.

Serious losses were said to have been inflicted on the British navy by the German navy and air force, which reportedly sank three cruisers, one aircraft-carrier, three destroyers, three motor-torpedo boats, one gunboat and one submarine.

In addition, heavy damages were said to have been dealt to six cruisers five destroyers, four motor-torpedo boats, one mine-layer two gun boats and two submarines.

Italians Repulse British

Domei

ROME, January 4.—Italian troops in North Africa yesterday repulsed local British attacks on the Agedabia front, dispersing British tank concentrations, the High Command announced today.

Fighting between Axis and British forces is progressing in the Sollum and Halfaya areas, the communique said.

Axis aircraft formations yesterday carried out repeated attacks on British rear-lines, effectively bombing British artillery positions and port facilities at Tobruk, Libya, it was said. Four British airplanes were said to have been destroyed.

Italian and German aircraft yesterday blasted the island of Malta, destroying grounded British airplanes and causing an ammunition dump to blow up, the communique said.

British aircraft were admitted to have raided Tripoli, Libya, causing two casualties.

Accountants Graduating

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 22.—The Accountancy Training Class sponsored by the Rural Pacification Commission will hold its graduation ceremony about the end of January, it was learned today. It is also learned that all the graduates will be assigned to suitable positions in the rural pacification areas so as to improve the system of accountancy.

1ST MATCH OF THIS YEAR

Piston and Yuki Fight to Draw at Kokugikan Ring

Under the auspices of Nitto and Fuji Boxing Clubs on January 4 the first boxing program of this year was held at Ryogoku in the Kokugikan Bowl. The main match on the program pitted Piston Horiguchi and Toshio Yuki, in a 10 round bout, for the Oriental Championship of the featherweight class. The match was well fought and ended in a draw. Yuki evaded Piston's strong attacks and counter-attacked the latter with straight left's and right's continuously. Another match between the two is awaited with interest.

Alaska Defense Bill

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—President Roosevelt has signed the Alaska Territorial Defense Act by which volunteer corps will be established for defense of public works, such as reservoirs, gas works, railroads, bridges and factories within the territory, according to a Washington report received here today.

CAPTURE OF MANILA GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure upon Japan and at the same time striving to colonize China.

"However, Japan, the hope of Asia, has at last roused herself to action. Now America and Great Britain are being visited with Heaven's judgment for their evil deeds for many years past. America has its integrity questioned as the result of the fall of Manila and its loss of Wake and Guam. Moreover, it is evident that restlessness will prevail more and more in the United States.

"To add to this, America has come to be economically blockaded now that it has been completely isolated from tin and rubber and other important resources in the Southern area. That the economical conditions of the United States will rapidly fall into confusion is easy to suppose.

"The Philippine Islands have been in close relationships with Japan since the Divine Age of this country. During the age from the Spanish occupation of the Philippines to the early Tokugawa Era, the Japanese immigrants who are said to have amounted to more than 3,000 were active in the Philippines. Thus the inhabitants of the Philippines at present have some Japanese blood in their veins.

"It is a matter of profound felicitation that the Philippines and the residents there have come under the August Virtue and the benevolent favor of His Majesty the Emperor. Herein lies the true significance of the Greater East Asia War as the Restoration of the World.

"The London Times has recently reported that the fall of Manila will inevitably spur Japan's attack on Singapore. We cannot help being deeply impressed with the glorious victory of our Army, Naval and Air Forces as well as feeling pity for the sorrowful complaints of the Britishers.

"Japan is powerful. Japan is a country never to be defeated. We are the people of this strong, invincible nation. Let us now rise up and, enduring the hardships and privations, do our best to accomplish the grand and sublime purpose of building up the Great East Asia," Mr. Okumura concluded.

Newspaper Ordered to Stop

Word reaching a local paper from Rio de Janeiro says that the Brazil Asahi, the only Japanese-managed newspaper in Brazil, was ordered by the authorities there to stop publication December 23.

Horii Myriagraph

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Durable, Efficient and Economical
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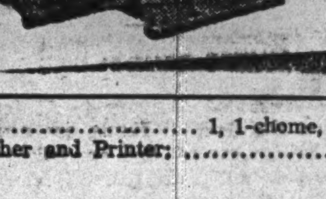

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PLAN IS SCHEDULED TO FOSTER SCIENCE

To Organize Collaboration Council for Scientific Mobilization Body

With a view to fostering science and realizing a rapid progress in the technique, the Scientific Mobilization Society, which was inaugurated in December, 1940, has drafted the following plans which are to be enforced at an earliest possible date.

1. To organize a body named as the Collaboration Council for Scientific Mobilization which is to comprise scientists and enterprisers connected with science. The first central collaboration conference is to be convened in Tokyo toward the beginning of February and subsequently, local collaboration conferences in Osaka, Nagoya and other important industrial metropolis to raise the productive capacity and to foster scientific level of industrial operation.

2. With the object of bringing about a closer organic connections among the scientific technicians and researchers, a committee and "neighborhood association" are to be formed according to different specialists.

3. To dispose appropriately of the right of ownership for various industries of enemy countries or of the subjects of enemy countries in accordance with the Enemy Property Control Law and furthermore, to permit those who desire to utilize such industries, thereby projecting to expand the productive power.

4. In order to enhance the economic construction in regions occupied by the Japanese forces during the War of Geater East Asia, the current standard of scientific techniques in the common prosperity sphere in the South is to be investigated so that the new resources may be utilized to the full extent.

5. A Scientific Attache is to be dispatched to Japanese Embassies in Germany, Italy, Soviet Union and other countries to gather information relative to scientific technique and to survey actual conditions of scientific mobilization in these countries.

6. In order to ensure appropriate distribution of materials necessary for vital researches, the quantity of materials required by various research organs is to be surveyed, at the same time, contemplating joint purchase of such materials.

7. To publish "Science Year Book," "Scientific Technique Information," to hold movie programs, to commend industrial technicians and to sponsor various campaigns to enhance scientific technique.

Desired Imprisonment

Governor Young of the Crown colony of Hongkong which fell into the hands of the Imperial Japanese armed forces recently seemed to have been desirous of being taken prisoner rather than to be killed in fighting against the Japanese, says a special Saigon dispatch to a local paper, quoting a New York dispatch. The Governor, before surrendering to the Japanese forces, broadcast, "I would not leave the colony until captured by the Japanese forces," it is reported

'Waste-Searchers'

Transocean

LISBON, December 22.—Over 180 "charming women" are being employed by the British Ministry of Productions in order to search for waste material throughout the country. They have been given the name of "waste-searchers". They must not only be charming but also energetic. Cars have been placed at their disposal for their trips.

Jungle Life Is Told By Crew of Bomber

(Continued From Page 1)

the river. Two of the crew went scouting by swimming in the river and they discovered a house on the opposite side of the river. But the inhabitants there fled at the sight of the two Japanese.

"The people who could not understand the Japanese fled probably from fear of strangers when the two shouted. We made our meals out of bread kept in the the plane.

"Toward the noon of that day a Japanese plane came flying over us and we gave signals to it by waving our shirts. In response to our signals the plane circled over us and dropped a bundle, which however failed to reach us, dropping on the other side of the river. Near us, we saw monkeys playing, lizards measuring four feet in length and even crocodiles on the banks of the river. That was enough to make our blood run cold. We jumped into the river yesterday.

"From that night on we were completely blocked from the outside world. We heard tigers roar, mingled with the howling of wolves. Thus we were obliged to sleep during daytime and watch at night by making a fire.

"We thought that we would die from hunger if we remained there, so we made up our mind to go down the Mekong River. We were making a raft of bamboo, December 30, when two policemen guided by inhabitants came to us to extend all possible help. They made a stronger bombooo raft for us in view of the currents of the river and provided us with ample food.

"On the following day we left the place. Toward evening we saw a burning fire on the bank 100 kilometers down the river where we met a rescue party sent for us, December 27, from the base."

Cooked-Up News

American newspapers are spreading rumors on the basis of news cooked up in Manila that the Japanese troops left on battle-fields of Malaya dead bodies of young women soldiers armed in uniforms and helmets, says a special dispatch to a vernacular from Buenos Aires. They are also saying that Great Britain would recover the lost territories but for the invincible Japanese Navy and is lamenting that if the Prince of Wales had not been sunk Singapore would be able to have developed its faculties fully as a naval base.

Vichy Assured Loyalty

Domei

VICHY, January 1.—New Year messages of loyalty to the Vichy Government and praising the leadership of Premier Henri Philippe Petain, were received today by the Government from resident-generals, governor-generals and governors of French colonies in all parts of the world.

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STATE TAKING MEASURE TO COMPENSATE LOSSES

Steps Decided to Pay for Damage to Japanese Property, Assets in Enemy Countries

The Government has decided on the policy of compensating the loss of Japanese properties and assets in enemy countries, and is preparing various measures necessary for the enforcement of this decision, according to the Miyako.

When the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands froze Japanese assets on July 26, 1941, the Government adopted a policy of compensating the loss sustained by Japanese subjects, but at that time, the application of the decision was limited to only rubber and other specified enterprises in Southern countries and the living expenses of Japanese evacuees from such countries. But the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia has suddenly changed the situation, and thus the Government has decided to expand the scope of the former decision to all losses sustained in enemy countries because of the war.

Concerning the frozen assets in the enemy countries, a special account is to be opened in the Yokohama Specie Bank for supplying necessary funds to those concerned. Such supply of funds will be made to the following cases:

1. Living expenditures, and business funds in case of necessity, for evacuees from fighting areas.
2. To those operating enterprises in southern regions, not only their living expenditure but also various expenses necessary for the reconstruction of their enterprises.
3. Concerning the assets frozen by the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands, the supply of funds will be made only on special cases, as it is not necessary to supply living expenditures or enterprising funds in Japan.

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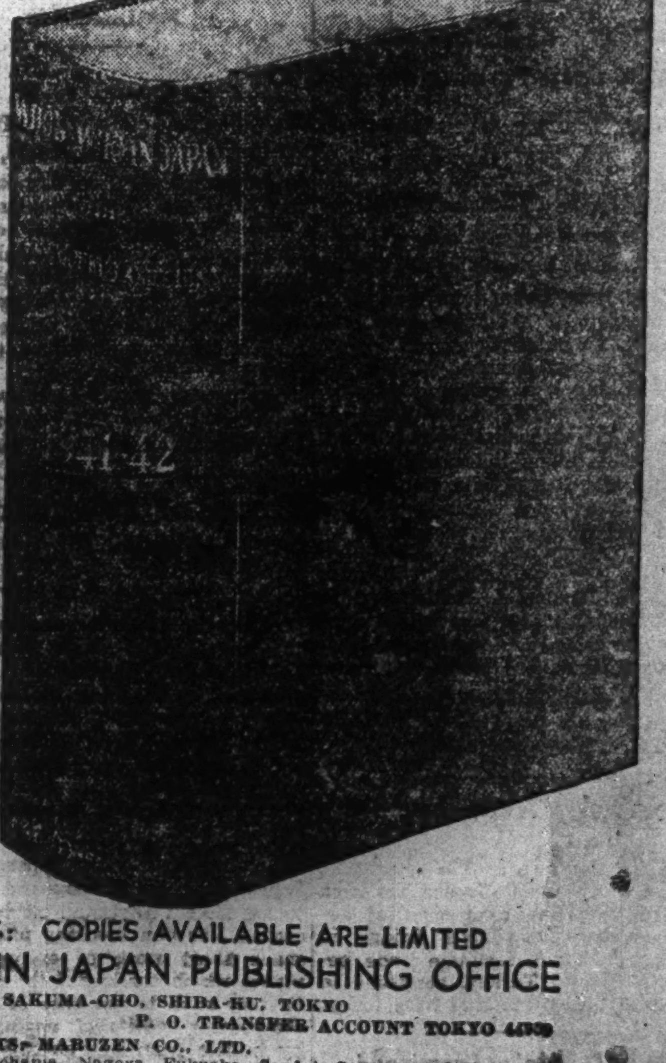

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